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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

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VOL. XXVIII NO. 49 BOMBAY: DECEMBER 8, 1940 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

OUT WITH THE DAWN

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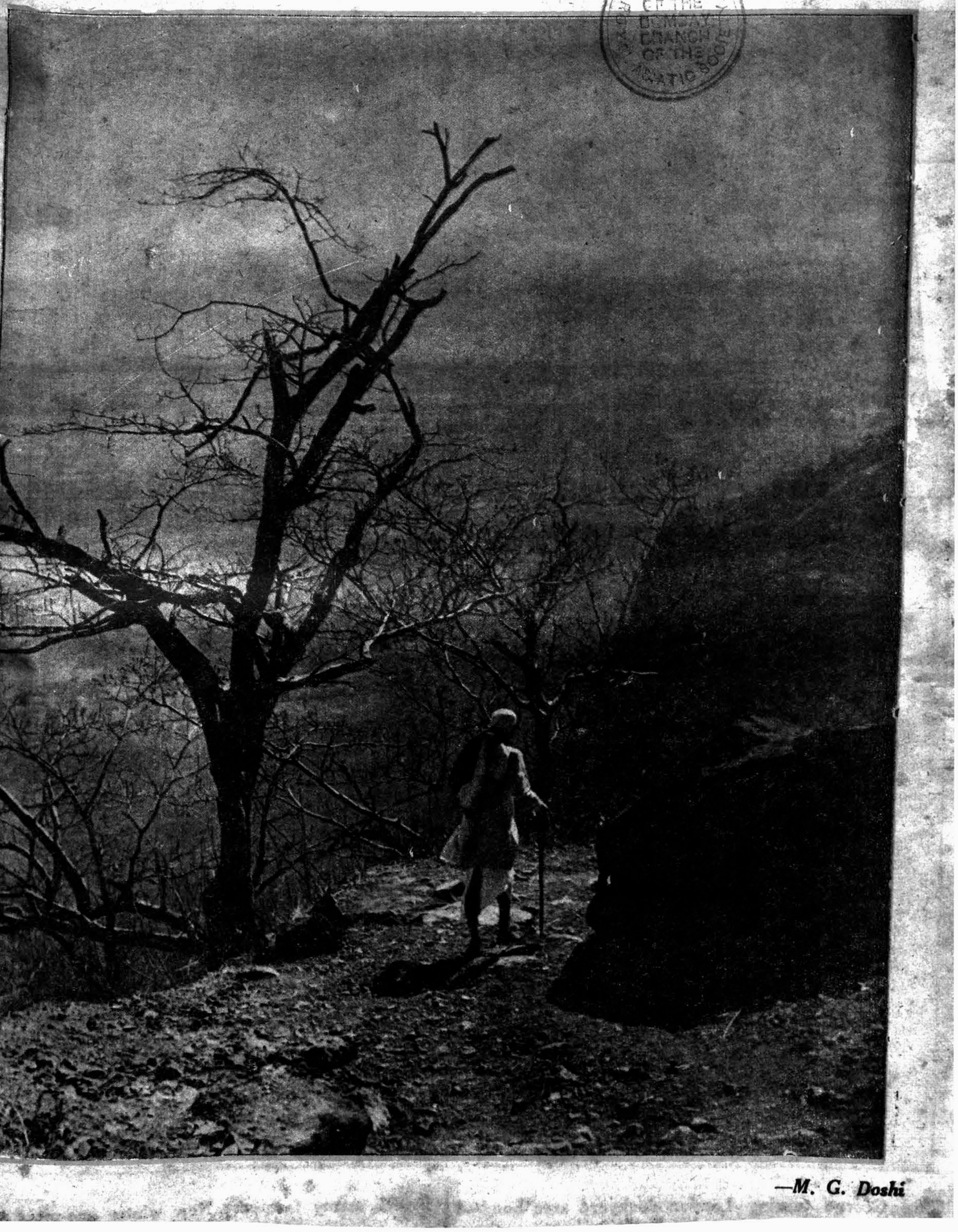
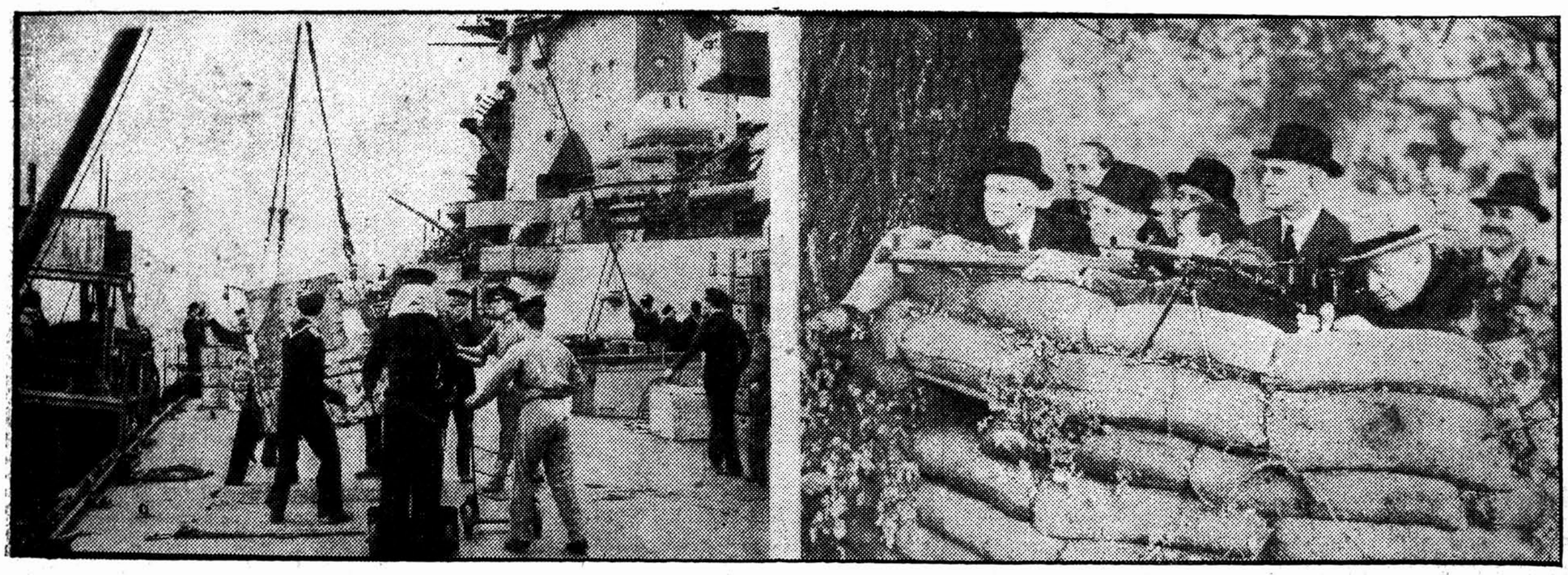


—M. G. Doshi



(Left) British warship taking on supplies that will keep 1,500 going round for three months on board.
(Right) A party of M. P.'s with Bren gun, watch Home Guard training.

(Left) "Did that come near me?" cries the baby: Nurses examine pieces of the bomb that hit the hospital.
(Right) A London mother with her seven children, bombed out of their home by Nazis, leaves for the country.

King George touring London dockyard area bombed by Nazis.

British Army fashions: New winter one-piece camouflages.

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BOMBAY: DECEMBER 8, 1940

T. L. VASVANI

A Mystic Of Modern India

(A THUMBNAIL SKETCH)

SADHU VASWANI.

By P. V. JASHAN

"I SEEK to be a farmer; I come to sow the seed of 'shakti' in some hearts. I scatter these seeds in the hope and with the aspiration that in God's Providence, some of the seeds I sow may bear fruit some day.

For I wish to see planted, throughout the length and breadth of India, Youth, Trees, the fruit whereof will be 'seva', service of our adored Mother,—India."

A child of silence, in silence Vaswani scatters the seeds. He travels from place to place, from village to village; he meets young men and women; he speaks to them in his sweet way, he looks into their needs; he stirs up the youths of India with a cry for 'shakti',—dynamic vitality.

"Build up your manhood!" his words ring clear and sharp. "Petitions and paper resolutions will not give you the Liberation you want. Liberation is through 'SHAKTI'." He wanders with this message seeking opportunities to scatter the seeds which the Master has given him. He moves from town to town in the faith that some of those who are young may develop strength for the service of India and Humanity.

Sadhu-Singer

The best years of his life, he has spent in awakening the "eager youth",—the youths of to-day who will be the builders of the destiny of their motherland to-morrow. And so this Sadhu-Singer takes his stand on the highways and market places and sings his song, as he says,

"Not to the proud and strong,
Not to traffickers in titles and fame
But to the eager youth whom I have loved."

And he sings to them of a Dreamland

"Where glory crowns the lowly and the meek,
Where freedom lives without fear or vice,
Where love is not lured by pleasure or gold,
Where faith hath no need of rites or priests,
Where the Gods give worship to the Flame of Sacrifice."

What an ecstatic ring palpitates in every word! These lines portray the heart of one who is an eternal pilgrim on the world's way.

Who is this man?—this singer of songs, this 'farmer,' who, undaunted and undepressed, goes his way sowing his seeds in love and faith? Who is he?

In actual physical make-up, he is a man whose like you can see many times a day in this country. But, no one who looks into those large, serenly-lit eyes of his can ever pass him by.

He is of medium height; his body is solidly built. His head is massive, with thick, curly, dishevelled hair. And these hair, these thorny, curly hair, together with his large, serenely-lit, mystic eyes, have often reminded me of a picture of Jesus Christ on the Cross with a crown of thorns adorning His sacred head. A broad nose just fits in with his large ears. His features are regular and in their totality present a face, soft and tender, telling of a peace won by years of 'sadhanas' and suffering but glowing for ever with a gentle, irresistible smile. The stately simplicity of his bearing radiates all around him a spiritual quality. Such, superficially, is Sadhu Vaswani, whom the Irish poet, Dr. Cousins, greeted many years ago as India's "modern mystic", "a forerunner of the New Age", "a thinker and revealer of the deep truths of the Spirit."

His Daily Routine

It would be very difficult to describe accurately the routine of Vaswaniji's daily life, as this routine varies from day to-day, from month to month. He is a man of his moods,—moods, which change oftner than the wind, and I have never known him follow a rigid programme. I wish to keep myself absolutely free, he often says. Untrammelled, free, he lives in his own way, his life ever abrim with inspiration and ecstasy—so that the members of his 'Satsang' (Spiritual Assembly) never know when he will address them. And every evening they hail together from far and near hoping and expecting to listen to his discourse. There are times when for several successive evenings he keeps himself away from these meetings. On the other hand, there are several occasions, when though advised by doctors and friends not to stir out, he will insist on attending these meetings. When, however, he fixes a public engagement, he fulfils it punctually.

He gets up early in the morning, invariably spends an hour or more in prayer and meditation and then sits to work for sometimes twenty hours, oftentimes fourteen. He is wholly indifferent as regards his food. A cup of tea in the morning, some light breakfast or none at all as it suits his mood, lunch at noon; a cup of tea again at four o'clock in the afternoon and night meals at seven. He usually saves every minute of his time and avoids meeting people. It is only when he takes his meals that he meets a select group of his workers. With clockwork regularity these select few come to his place at 12 noon and there are occasions when they have to return disappointed, for he may have taken his meals earlier, while at other times—which occur oftner—they have to wait for anywhere between two to three hours at a time before he feels inclined to take his lunch.

The time that he spends in taking his lunch is to him a time for relaxaton and it is at these times that he dives deep into his rich store of humour and brings up here a glistening pearl, there a dazzling diamond. He has a gift of spontaneous laughter which he is never tired of using. He takes pleasure in telling delightful stories and his understanding of life with all ts problems and perplexities is rich.

People who know him have got used to a particular formula, "he is with himself," which is often repeated in reply to the question: "Where is Vaswaniji?" What that "with himself" means, is always a mystery. But it serves its purpose well inasmuch as every one knows that if Vaswaniji is "with himself" the doors are barred; he is not to be disturbed.

Visitors From Afar

People come to Sind-Hyderabad—his headquarters—from various parts of India and the world, with the sole purpose of meeting him. They come without any previously fixed appointment, and when they knock at his door, they are promptly told that Vaswaniji is "with himself" and that he can meet only at 6 o'clock in the evening. So that at 6 o'clock, when he emerges from his room, he sees a number of visitors who may have been waiting for as much as five, six, seven hours to have his "darshan." There is one thing he has not been able to understand, he says; and that is this idea of people coming in multitudes for a "darshan." They come not to ask anything, not to discuss any problem, not to talk over any matter, but they come only that they may have the privilege of sitting in his presence for even a few minutes. And for this they have to wait for hours together in sun or shade, in heat or cold,—how strange! And yet how significant! They come to him, the people,—young and old, rich and poor,—they come to him from farm and factory, from colleges and universities, they hail together from the very remote corners to offer their fragrant flowers of reverence and affection, to pay the homage of their hearts to him about whom Miss Marth L. Root, the distinguished international Baha'i teacher and representative of the "World Order", recently wrote: "To meet a soul like Vaswani is worth making a journey across the seas."

He was Principal of a First Grade College in the Punjab. There was a brilliant career open to him. He could have made money—heaps of money. But he said to himself: "Life is not given to make money; let me live a life of service and sacrifice!" They asked him: "What is the purpose of life?" And he replied: "To dedicate it to Love Divine: to serve and be poured out as a sacrifice!"

A "Child-Man"

Vaswani's name brings before my mind the picture of what he himself has called a "Child-man"! "Sixty-one years old and yet so young in spirit! His outlook so

(Continued On Page 30)

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Around Kanheri Caves

A Rich Field For The Archaeologist

By MORESHWAR DIKSHIT

EVEN though the residents of Bombay are quite familiar with Kanheri, which has aptly been described as the "City of Caves", it is not easily remembered by them that the activities of the Buddhists were not limited to the construction of those caves alone. but that the centres of their culture were fast spreading in the neighbouring localities also, the trails of which civilisation may be seen in the environments of the Kanheri settlement.

Thus very little is known to them of an important Buddhist site near Magathan, about a mile and half to the east of the Borivli station, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, a place with considerable archaeological interest.

Under its ancient name. Mangala-sthanaka, the place has been mentioned in one of the Kanheri cave inscriptions where a field from this village was given to the monks in the Kanheri caves by one Aparenuka of Kalyan. Its connections with Kanheri can still be traced in the name of a field in this village being called "Kanherichi-Jaga".

The modern village Magathan, having no pretentions about its extent, is mostly inhabited by farmers and husbandmen who were converts to Christianity during the Portuguese regime in the seventeenth century.

The Stupa Mound

The ancient remains are a small mound near the Dev tank, on the top of which may be seen two small Buddhist Stupas carved out in black stone and measuring about 2 feet 3 inches square at the base. Raised on very high mouldings and with fluted bands at their bottom, the Stupas rise to a great height, their domes being about 6 feet at the top. The receptacles or the Harmikas of both these Stupas are now broken.

Surrounding these are several ruins of a monastery which is marked by the long line of dressed stones showing its position. It is probable that the Stupas occupied the central place in this monastery. In the debris lying about may be recovered several stupas partially buried underground and covered over by shrubs.

The Monastery

By the side of another pond in the same village, there stands a small temple-like shrine. In the court-yard of this temple may be seen a small stone stupa, about 1½ ft. high, whose Harmika has been turned into an oil-receptacle for the temple lamp.

The temple has been built out of the materials used for a Buddhist monastery, the site of which is still marked by the line of the base stones and plinths, the whole area being studded with rubbish and brick-bats. It was at this spot that Mr. Cousens, the famous Archaeolcgical Surveyor, was able to pick up several drilled red cornelian beads which were probably the belongings of some Bhikshus who stayed on the spot or some votive offerings made by the devotees.

The Buddhist monastery, as the ruins would indicate, consisted of a square hall about fifty feet on each side, and divided into a number of cells, each cell measuring about eight feet by six feet approximately. The outer walls of this monastery were made up of a stone structure while the cells were finished with brick-work.

Just outside the monastery there are remains of a large brick-well, by the side of which stands a carved stone having the representations of a stupa with a triple umbrella and other Buddhist symbols carved over it.

The Caves

Perhaps the most interesting amongst the other ruins is a series of rock-cut caves, which are popularly known as the Poinsar caves, Poinsar being only a small hamlet on the borders of the Magathan village.

The caves, as the Bombay Gazetteer describes them, are cut in a soft rock about a mile and half in the outskirts of the Borivli station. They are hardly discernible from the natural surroundings and one does not realise their existence until he enters the caves themselves. Like the Brahminical caves at Jogeshwari in the neighbourhood, the ground level of these caves is much lower than the surface of the earth.

The roof of this monastery or Vihara has fallen in, but its plan would indicate that it had a large central hall with two long aisles on its sides about twenty-five feet long and six feet in breadth. There are several plain cells about five feet square on both its sides but most of them are now in ruins.

On the eastern side, the veranda is supported by two pillars over which the "Double crescent" ornament is carved. This ornament is often met with on the pilasters of the early caves at Kuda in the Konkan and at Kanheri.

Near the left side entrance of the monastery there are two large cisterns of water fitted with huge stone lids for covering them. Near the chapel shrine there are six or seven cells devoid of any ornament except for the cushion capitals on their pillars, a popular feature to be noticed in the caves of the seventh century.

The Chapel Cave

The chapel cave was perhaps the most important cave in this series. It is one of the largest caves in the group and occupies the N. W. corner. Except for the meagre account in the Bombay Gazetteer, no detailed description of this important cave is obtained.

The cave consists of a long square hall which is now mostly filled with water that percolates into the cave. It is surrounded by long rock-cut benches on all its sides.

In a recess in the extreme end of the wall, a high image of the Buddha, seated in the Padmasana, can roughly be traced in the disintegrating rock. On the side walls of this recess tall images of Avalokiteshwara with long lotuses were carved but they are now mostly abraded. In the front wall near the recess and to its right there are five images of very small Dhyani Buddhas in the Dharmachakra attitude.

One more appears on the left side of the recess. Apart from these figures perhaps the most inviting sculpture in the cave is the "Torana" arch that decorates the recess. It comprises of several figures of elephants and Makaras and the usual flying Apsaras, very elaborately and distinctively carved. This arch has the closest resemblance with the arch carved over the Stupa in the Vishwakarma cave at Ellora.

This sculpture and the capitals of the pillars in this cave would carry the date of this cave as far back as the sixth century which is also perhaps the date of the archaeological remains in the neighbourhood of Magathan. It would be seen that Buddhism still lingered in this part of the country up to this period. Some of the inscriptions in the Kanheri caves prove that it was popular during the Silahara period in the ninth century.

Not far off from the group of these caves, on a small hillock some remains of various stupas may be seen. But all of them have unfortunately been razed to the ground and spoiled in search of relics.

In 1898, Mr. Cousens picked from this spot, various crude stone receptacles which bear close semblance to the caskets that he recovered from the Boria stupa near the Asokan rock near Junagad. Amongst the ruins he also located many brick-platforms which were probably the floors of some monastery in the neighbourhood or the Mandaps that were erected in front of them.

Remains At Devi-ka-para

In close proximity of the Poinsar caves, in a small hamlet that goes under the name Devi-ka-para, there are still some more interesting ruins.

By the side of the village pond which is now nearly dried up there are numerous sculptures and loose pieces of stone lying about over which Buddhist symbols such as the trile umbrellas and the Nandi-pada are carved. A number of these have been illustrated in Mr. Cousens' book on the "Mediaeval Temples of the Deccan."

Not far off from the pond there is a modern temple which is again built out from the foundations of a former Buddhist monastery. Inside the shrine of the temple two heavy stupas are used for keeping the oil-lamps over them.

In the ruins that surround the temple, some years ago a short inscription in three lines was discovered. It recorded the famous Buddhist Creed "Ye Dharma hetu" etc. in characters of about the seventh century A.D. Amongst the other antiquities recovered on the spot were several small sized clay stupas and receptacles for holding religious relics.

Thus, though rich in many antiquities, this promising site has never been touched by the spade of the archaeologist. From some of the interesting finds recovered from a scientific exploration, it would be possible for us to fill in the gap in the religious history of the Kanheri caves and the links that led to the firmer establishment of Buddhism in Western India.

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LADY OF THE TAJ

She Lives Still On The Banks Of The Jumna

By WAHIDA AZIZ

SHAH JEHAN the magnificent, Shah Jehan the incomparable, was sitting disconsolate and full of grief in his palace at Agra one evening in the year 1631.

His wife Arjumand, better known by her other name, Mumtaz Mahal (the Crown of the Palace), the highest earthly embodiment of his soul's soaring desires, had died leaving him alone. Like the rest, he was now feeling that the dead beloved returns not to us here with the same eyes and the same voice as before, that she goes to Paradise, unto the bosom of Allah—there to await us.

Worthy Memorial

A mausoleum must, therefore, be built to contain her earthly remains, a mausoleum worthy of a Moghal Empress, worthy of his wife, the wife of a man to whom all the forms of man-made beauty till then created in the world were mere introductions to the Book of Beauty.

His father had done something to delight the eyes of men. So had his grandfather, the noblest of the noble. Then Timur, the revered ancestor, had reared mighty palaces and mosques with the spoils of the world at Samarkand. But none of their monuments were good enough for his hyper-critical taste.

Some of them were so eagle-like in their might that they felt not the finer ecstasy of life. Others were so dulcet, like unto nightingale, that they reflected not the majesty of the sky the planets, and the stars. Then there were other peoples besides the Moghals. There were the Persians, who certainly understood beauty, but they knew not the expression of a soaring strength. There were also the Arabs, especially in Bagdad and Spain, who had combined beauty and majesty. But they were often indifferent about the quality of the material they used, and much of their work was destroyed by barbarians and fanatics.

Colour And Form

Colour. What should be the colouring of my Arjumand's mausoleum?"—the Emperor asked himself. 'Blue and gold, which the Persians affect so much, and which represents the sky and the fire-worshipper's sun, or shall I select that of Alhambra, symbolical of our life-blood? No. Colours distract the mind and make the soul incapable of entering into the Infinite. Its form? Arabian or Persian?

He thought for a while. It soon struck him that he must erect a mausoleum which shall make Islam the glory of the world for ever. In order to do this, he must choose those forms and shapes which are in consonance with the spirit of the religion which Mohammed, the Apostle of God,—upon whom be peace—preached to an unbelieving idolatrous world.

The colour was soon decided upon.

The Story

It is said that one evening, walking alone among the heavy perfumes of exotic flowers in the women's gardens, the Emperor came face to face with a slender, veiled figure. Far taller she was than the average girl, and her long ivory fingers were busy plucking sprays of jasmine and orange blossom. She wore no jewellery of any kind. All alone she stood among the flowers, clad in the simplest white muslin, without pose or effect, while the Emperor stayed and watched her swaying towards the blossoms of her choice.

The soldier's heart gave a heavy jump. Here was beauty, natural and unadorned, a simple girl among the flowers. He approached her and gently took her hand. Laughing lightly and without abasing herself to the earth as he had expected, the girl placed a garland of jasmine round his neck. The Great Moghal was conquered.

Hand in hand they wandered through the gardens, boy and girl together, laughing and talking happily as the equals. Her name was Moti, the Pearl! She didn't know who he was exactly, and she didn't care very much. All she noticed was that he had a boyish face, so she wasn't afraid. Courtiers came up, aghast at the insolence. They were gestured away. But the girl saw.

'You are the Emperor,' she said quite coolly. 'Who would have thought Shah Jehan to be such a boy?'

The Death of Mumtaz Mahal.
(From a painting by S. Sobha Singh)

'Not the Emperor,' said Shah Jehan, and they both laughed delightedly.

In a few days Moti, the Pearl, became Moti Begum, the Pearl Queen of the Great Moghal. Never was queen more or more loved. Never were man and woman so happy. They were a pair ideally mated.

A few years were granted to them, a few years of paradise, and then the end came Moti Begum died, and the light of the sun went out for the Great Moghal, and all the splendour of his rank and wealth and conquest turned to dust and ashes in his mouth.

Poem In Marble

From the ramparts of the fortress at Agra, where they had so

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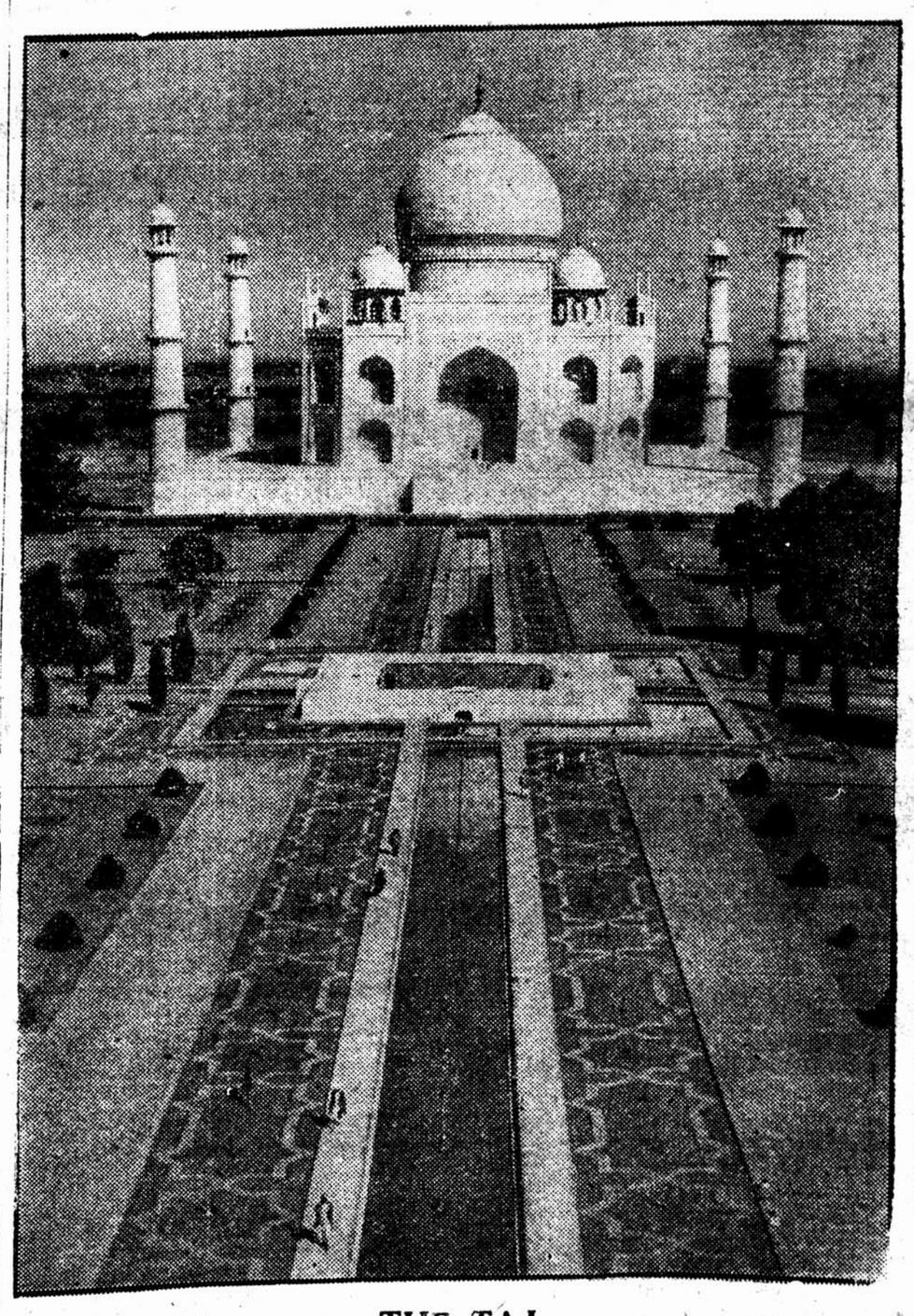

THE TAJ
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira)

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OIL-KINGS OF DECCAN

By
KAMIREDDY SOLOMON

II—Their Customs And Manners

THE Thali Rajas are the avowed adherents of Shaktism, that primitive denomination of Dravidian Hinduism, which comprises a number of cults, such as the adoration of the Mother-Earth, minor goddesses that are popularly believed to cause and cure several epidemics, deities that preside over hills and dales, and the worship of certain species of snakes and trees.

But, as their many names indicate, the tribe's tutelary deity is Amba, or Yellamma, who is held to be the milder and more benevolent manifestation of "Durga or Kali." The Thali Rajas, like the Protestant Lutherans dogmatically maintain the doctrine of 'consubstantiation' in that the goddess is ever present with them and on them in the material form of oil that they carry about in profusion!

A Famous Shrine

Their chief temple is at Tuljapur, near Sholapur (Bombay Presidency), famous for its historical association with the far-famed Shivaji, whose favourite deity was Amba Bhavani,—a Hindu edition of Minerva. The folklore songs sung by the tribal bards make fulsome references to the miraculous intervention of the goddess in the stormy and adventurous career of her royal devotee that enabled him not only to come out unscathed in many a duel and skirmish, but also to successfully carry on numerous wars against the Bahamani Sultans and the Moghul Emperor.

The magnificent temple constructed in the Chalukyan style together with an almost fabulous wealth that it possesses to-day are certainly due to the patronage and liberality of Shivaji Maharaj whose very name is an inspiration to the nationalist Hindus all over India. Unlike the revolting rites of the Shakti-worshippers of Bengal and Tamil-Nad, the simple religious ceremonies of the Thali Rajas are puritanical and more edifying. Though they are of Saivite persuasion, many members of the tribe visit the Vaishnavite shrine of Venkateshwara at Tirupati (near Madras) and offer their votive gifts to the God.

Like several low caste Hindus of Southern India, the Thali Rajas show religious adaptability in fraternising with their Muslim neighbours. Large numbers of these oil-kings attend the "Urusus" held at Dargas (mausoleums) of Muslim pirs of All-India fame, such as Banda Navaz at Gulburga, Baba Fakruddin at Penukonda, and Khader Vali at Nagoor. This gesture towards Hindu-Muslim unity seems to be actuated more from motives of seeking economic benefits than a genuine desire for religious syncretism: because at these religious fairs thousands of Muslim and Hindu pilgrims gather and the Thali Rajas drive a roaring trade in palmistry.

Marriage Rites

The Thali Rajas more or less closely follow all the customs relating to birth, marriage and death observed by the non-Brahmin castes of Deccan without any peculiar variation. It is however known that a certain group of the tribes who have settled down in the Ceded districts and Mysore province do not patronize Brahmins for conducting their religious functions, their own headmen, called Patels, being more handy and less exacting in fees.

This boycott of the traditional high-priest by the Thali Rajas should not be mistaken for Brahmanophobia that the disgruntled political non-Brahmans of South India have developed! The marriages, are as a rule, endogamous, and this custom is strictly followed under pain of expulsion from the community. The bridegroom pays a sum of Rs. 18 to the parents of the bride (as "Oli-price for a wife) and also meets the wedding expenses of entertaining the guests for three days.

Generally, the men take only one wife in their life-time, except in the case of widowers and husbands without children from their first wife still living. Childless widows under twenty-five years of age are allowed to remarry with the consent of their parents or elderly relatives, but any lapse in chastity among single women, virgins and widows alike, is severely punished.

Adultery and concubinage among both sexes are taboo, and divorces and child-marriages are practically unknown. With such a rigid code of ethics operating on their moral conduct, the Thali Rajas can be characterised as paragons of virtue. Their married life also is extremely continent, and smacks of the Gandhian philosophy of Brahmacharya, which is in striking contrast to the luxorious tendencies of all Hindu wandering mendicants!

Means Of Livelihood

The most common and ostensible means of livelihood of the oil-kings is fortune-telling through crude astrology and palmistry, but the latter is their forte. Most of them, however supplement their meagre income by practising herbal medicine, and specialising in "Women's and children's diseases." The copper amulets that they distribute to pregnant women and sickly babies for curative and preventive purposes are known to be very efficacious.

Though the Thali Rajas are lured by wanderlust, and have a natural aversion to a settled life, hundreds of these people have taken to agriculture in Hyderabad State, and own rent-free lands. It is considered 'infra dig' for members of the community to beg alms, like other common shiftless beggars. Close enquiries made into the habits of the tribe by the Police of Mysore, Hyderabad and Madras clearly show that the Thali Rajas have had no criminal record, and were never suspected of, or involved in offences against life and property, and this in spite of the fact that they are perpetually on the move, and practically traverse the length and breadth of South India.

They do not indulge in gluttonous feasts, drunken revelries, and "ganja"-smoking. One seldom hears of tribal fights among them and they never resort to Courts of Law against each other. In fact, their small colony in Hyderabad city looks the very picture of a clean and orderly life.

Quaint Fortune-telling

The "modus operandi" adopted by the Thali Rajas in fortune-telling is an interesting, though elaborate and somewhat nerve-racking process. Every customer is required to provide half a seer of gingelly oil and a fee of an anna or two, the former being the medium used for divination. The seer pours the oil into a flat vessel and concentrates his full gaze and psychic attention on the contents of the cup. Then he chants quite a number of rhapsodies and charms to the accompaniment of the musical instrument for nearly half an hour.

Afterwards, a small, old volume of palmyra leaves containing names and figures of the constellations in Marathi is produced, and the consulter handed a long iron pin to open the book and turn one page at random. During the incantations, the sooth-sayer gets into a high pitch of ecstasy, by becoming thoroughly 'possessed of Amba", and recites an extempore and verbose account of his occult calculations embodying the future of his customer. It is remarkable that the life-readings given by those uneducated prophets of Amba are more widely sought after by the common people than the Sanscritized and high-flown cant of the professional pundits.

The Thali Rajas boast that some of the later Sultans, their Begums and Viziers of Golconda patronized their palmistry, and often consulted the ancestors of the tribe as to the result of many a battle in progress, in the choice of prince or a princess for a royal match, and in predicting the birth of a son or daughter. They fondly prize the possession of a few copper plates engraved with gift-deeds of hereditary rights of domicile and rent-free lands granted by the cultured and pro-Hindu Kutub-Shahi Sultans of the Golconda kingdom, and the present Nizams.

Gift Of Gab

Like all wandering tribes that live by their wits, the Thali Rajas, as a community, are practically illiterate, but there are several hundreds of them who are self-taught, and have picked up a working knowledge of Urdu and Marathi, the latter being their mother-tongue. That they have the gift of the gab is demonstrated by the astonishingly fluent manner in which some of these outlanders converse in Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese, though their pronunciation of the Dravidian languages is as gibberish as that of English spoken by a German or Netherlander.

The writer of this article recently met a couple of these oily pedants who gave a good account of their linguistic feat of expressing the King's English without much evidence of murdering it and certainly more coherently than a Madras butler of a Burra Sahib!

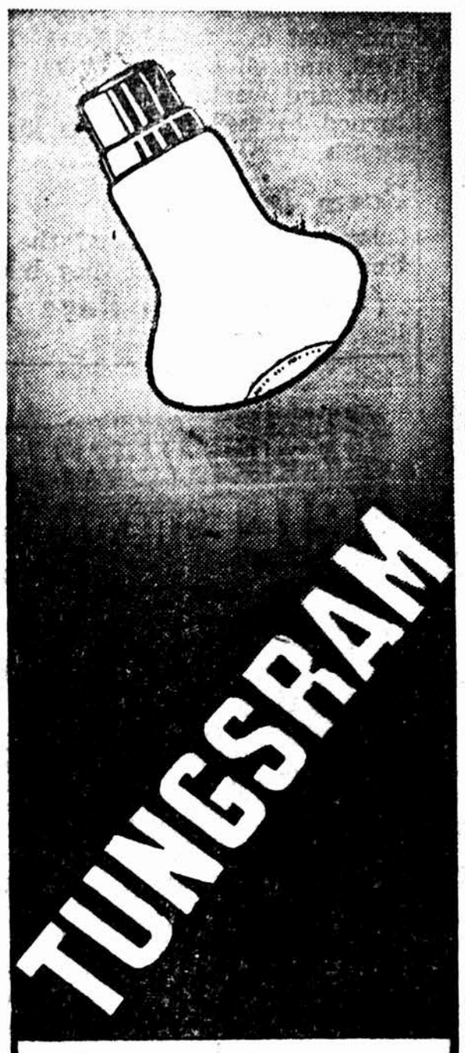
The Thali Rajas,—or, Nunarajulu,—are an inoffensive, unsophisticated, and dignified class of Hindu ascetics who could undoubtedly be ranked far above the millions of lazy, importunate and pestilent mendicants of South India. Surely, they deserve the paradoxical sobbriquet of 'oil-kings', minus those implications of glitter, power and wealth that connote royalty. To them fortune-telling is more an art and a religious duty than a mercenary profession. Although one is apt to be often repelled by their sickly sentimentality and sartorial eccentricities, their virtuous lives, genuine and profound devotion to a mediaeval religious cult and art compel one's admiration.

A Piquant Sight

Antiquarians and tourists from the Madras side who can invest a little money on a periodical (M. and S. M. Ry.) zone ticket, and visit the little historical town of Tuljapur, near Sholapur, in summer will be amply repaid by the piquant sights and rare architectural beauty of the temple of Ambabhavani that are met with. One can see a huge gathering of these tall Hindu monks in oil-dribbing costumes with their pretty-looking 'Ranees' in bright coloured and picturesque saris, worshipping their favourite goddess by mysterious ceremonials, and songs of praise.

One could watch too with mixed feelings of awe and amusement, the big bonfires built and kept burning outside the temple into whose sacred flames thousands of discarded oil-greased garments are thrown as a burnt-offering to Bhavani,—the Divine Mother—that taketh away the physical and spiritual taints of the 'Oil-Kings of Deccan.'

(CONCLUDED).



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• BANGANAPALLE •

South India's Historic Muslim State

ERA OF PROGRESS AND ENLIGHTENMENT DAWNS UNDER DEWANSHIP OF YOUTHFUL AND ENERGETIC MR. HUMAYUN MIRZA

By T. K. MENON

BANGANAPPLE is an ancient and the only Muslim State in South India. It is situated in one of the Ceded Districts called Kurnool. It covers an area of 275 sq. miles with a population of about 40,000 the large majority of them being Hindus. The State has a very interesting history, and its rulers played no mean part in the political struggles of the Deccan during the 17th and 18th centuries. The Nawabs of Banganapalle belong to the historic Muslim families and trace their descent from Syed Muhammad Khan Razvi, the great Minister of Shah Abbas II of Persia on the paternal side, and on the maternal side from Mubaraz Khan, a great Vazeer of Emperor Aurangazeeb.

Early History

The ancient history of the State is merged in tradition. It would appear that the tracts once belonged to Raja Nanda Chakravarty and his descendants (16th century), with their headquarters at Nandavaram, now reduced to a village of the State. It was conquered from them by Adil Shah, King of Bijapur, and given in jagir to Sidi Sambul, his general.

After the dismemberment of the kingdom of Bijapur in 1665, Mohammed Beg Khan Rosebahani uncle of Mubaraz Khan and Vazir of Aurangazeeb, was made the Killadar of Banganapalle. He was recognised in that office by Nizam-ul-Mulk, the Viceroy of Deccan, and later the jagir was permanently conferred on him, and his descendants by the Court at Delhi under the seal of Rafi-ud-Darjat, a grandson of Aurangazeeb. Muhammad Beg Khan ruled until 1725. Then rulers came after him in succession, Ata Khan, his son-in-law (1725-28), Fazle Ali Khan I, the brother-in-law of Ata Khan (1728-37) and Fazle Ali Khan II, the son of the latter (1737-39). Fazle Ali Khan II seems to have purposely avoided marriage with a view to securing succession to his nephew Syed Hussain Ali Khan, whose father was a descendant of the great Minister of Shah Abbas II of Persia.

It is said that Tahir Ali, the younger of the sons of the Minister of the Persian Empire, fled from his country to escape the envy of his brother and wandering about in the garb of a Fakir, at last entered Bijapur, where he was picked up by the Prime Minister of Adil Shah, who, realising the excellent character and capacity of the boy, gave him the hand of his daughter in marriage. Very soon he was appointed an officer in the Bijpaur Kingdom. It so happened that the Ruler of Bijapur, impressed by the superior intelligence of Tahir Ali, accepted him as his confident which provoked the envy of his brother-in-law, who planned his death. The helpless widow of Tahir Ali fled with her two sons and took refuge in Carnatic. Nothing was known of the elder boy, but the younger Syed Mohammed Khan Nekhade rose to be a general in the army of Saudatullah Khan of the Carnatic. He married the daughter of Fazle Ali Khan I, Jagirdar of Banganapalle and descendant of Mohammed Beg Khan and thus Syed Hussain Ali Kan, his son, became the Nawab of the State, after his maternal uncle Fazle Ali Khan II.

Under British Rule

The present Nawabs of Banganapalle trace their descent from Syed Hussain Ali Khan (1769-83). It was Hussain Ali Khan who sought military service under Hyder Ali of Mysore and won great distinction as a General. At the time of his death he left four small sons, whom the widow refused to send in response to a call from Tippu Sultan. At this Tippu was very annoyed and he confiscated the jagir and annexed it to the Mysore State. The widow and her sons accompanied by her brother-in-law, Asad Ali Khan, took refuge in Hyderabad State, where Asad Ali Khan rose to eminence as a General and later reconquered Banganpalle for his nephew Ghulam Ali Khan by defeating Tippu's Deputy at the Battle of Thammadpalle in 1721. It was on Ghulam Ali Khan that the title of Mansur-ud-Daullah was conferred by the then Nizam of Hyderabad.

Banganapalle was brought under British rule in 1800 when the Ceded Districts came into their possession. Hussain Ali Khan (1822-28) was succeeded by his father Ghulam Ali Khan Mansur-ud-Daullah II, who administrated the State for 18 years. He died in 1868, whereupon his nephew Syed Fateh Ali Khan III, succeeded him. The present Nawab Syed Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur ascended the throne and assumed the reigns of power in July 1922.

So much for the ancient history of the Banganapalle State. But history is now being made anew, not by a Nawab or a General, but by an educated and cultured young Muslim youth of 32. His name is Humayun Mirza, the only son of the illustrious Dewan of Mysore, Amil-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza Ismail.

Mr. Humayun Mirza

Mr. Humayun Mirza, after completing his education in Oxford, joined the services of the Mysore State and served the State in various important but modest capacities. In 1937 the Nawab of Banganapalle, finding the financial and political situation of the State in difficulties, requested the late Maharaja of Mysore to lend the services of the young Mirza whose reputation as an able and honest administrator had by this time reached the ears of most Indian State Rulers. Thus in 1937 Mr. Humayun Mirza became the Dewan of Banganapalle State.

At this time the State could not boast of a single hospital, a decent prison house, a secondary school, a veterinary hospital for the thousands of animals of the farmers, nor a yard of usable road. As soon as Mr. Humayun Mirza took charge of his office, he represented to the Nawab the desirability of separating Judiciary from the Executive and that the Judiciary should be under the charge of an able Judicial official. Then started the clean-up of the Police Force. All those men against whom numerous complaints of extortion, maltreatment and such other offences were made were brought before an impartial enquiry and many of them were relieved of their posts. The remaining few and the newly recruited ones were all, for the first time, trained in recognised Police Training Schools in British India, and the whole force of about 40 was placed under an experienced Police Official, whose services were for the time borrowed also from British India.

To improve the condition of the agriculturists, many reservoirs were constructed in all villages where water scarcity was acute and in smaller villages wells were sunk. Roads were built which not only linked the important and even smaller villages of the State to one another, but also gave employment for the large number of semi-starved workers in the State. A new hospital on modern lines, a veterinary hospital, quarters for the Police are all now under construction. Over a hundred primary schools and many secondary schools have been opened throughout the State and education has been made free for all children upto the third standard, which formerly was available only for the children of the rich and mighty.

Occupants of the State prison, many of them lodged there at the whim and fancy of some petty official, were released except those who were convicted for serious offences, and the condition of the inmates was made as comfortable as possible. The administration of prisons and their inmates were taken away from the hands of the Police and put under the charge of a separate prison official, whose duties are supervised by the Head of the Judiciary. Large sums have been spent on irrigation, road-making, construction of public buildings, schools, village dispensaries, etc.

Nawab Abdicates

Naturally, the Nawab, who was not used to such radical and liberal administration of his State, came into conflict with the Dewan, and when matters took a serious turn the whole thing had to be

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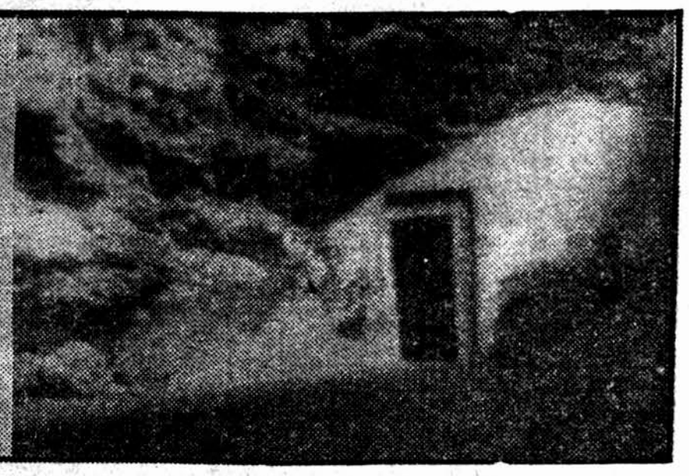
Mr. Humayun Mirza, Dewan of Banganapalle.



An interior view of a section of one of the caves in the Yaganti Temple.

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Houses Of Parliament

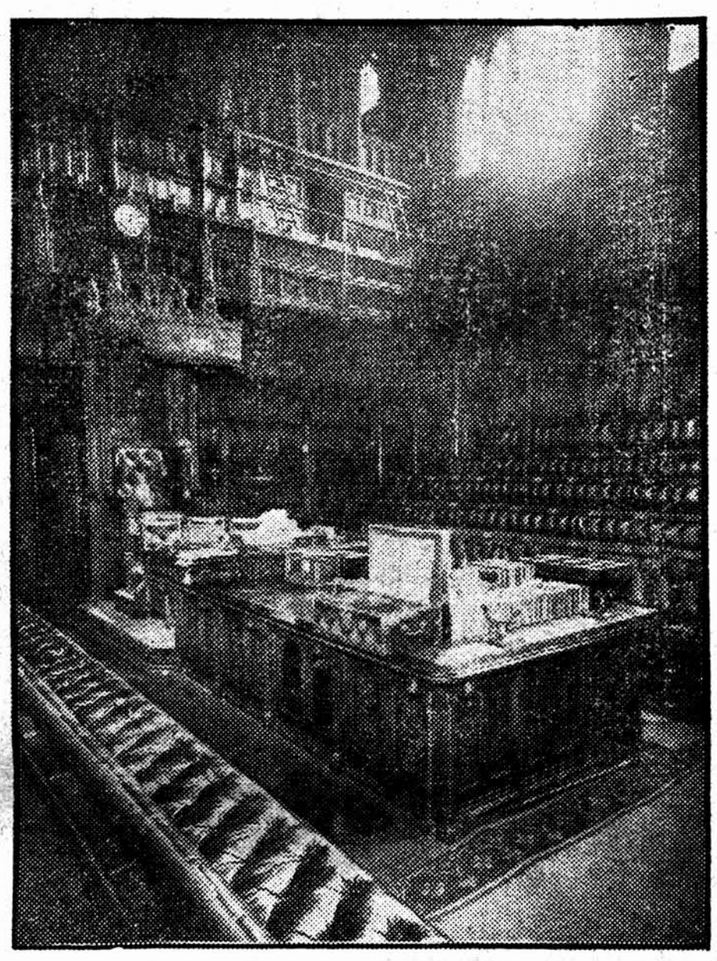
Gothic Pile That Took 17 Years To Build

A HUNDRED years ago this year the foundation stone of the British House of Parliament was laid on the site of the ancient Palace of Westminster. Six years previously, a great fire had destroyed the former Houses of Parliament

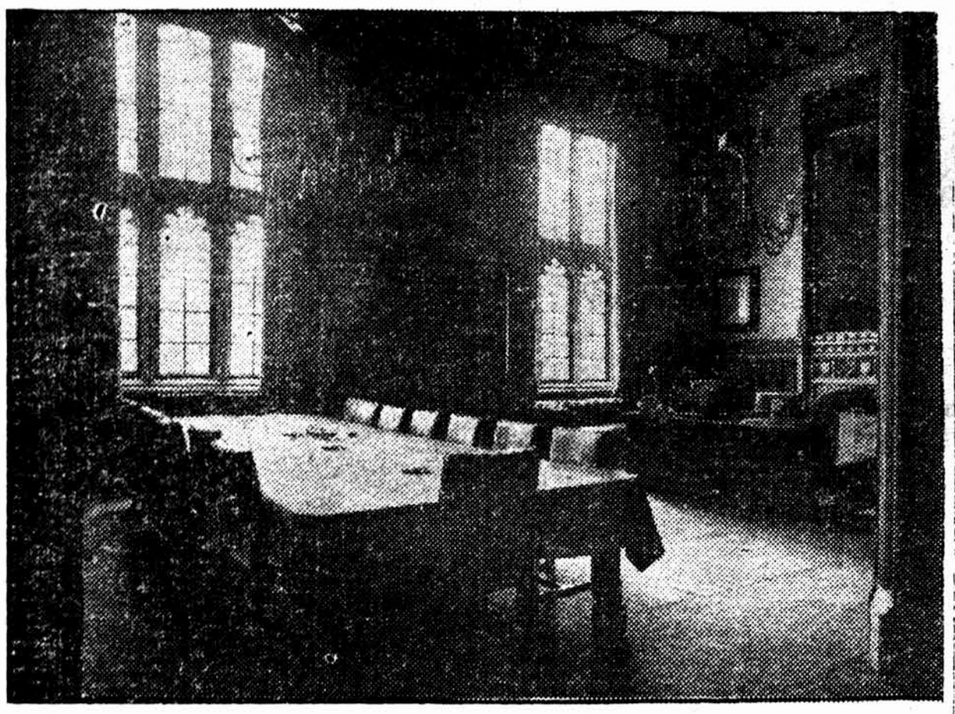
The magnificent Gothic-style buildings now standing on the Northern bank of the London Thames above Westminster Bridge—one of the best-known sights in the world—rose gradually, year by year, until they were completed in 1857 at a cost of £3,000,000.

They stand as a monument to the genius of the great British architect, Sir Charles Barry, who was responsible for several other of London's famous buildings

By D. N. K. BAGNALL



This picture shows the Chamber of the House of Commons with the Speaker's throne and the famous Treasury table, on either side of which sit the Government and the Leaders of the Opposition. This picture is taken from behind the Government Front Bench.



In order to facilitate business, all the principal Officers of the State have private rooms in the House of Commons in addition to their offices at the various Ministries.

This picture shows the Prime Minister's room in which urgent Cabinet meetings are often held.

Aptly enough, Westminster was Sir Charles' birthplace.

Disastrous Fire Of 1834

The fire which destroyed the old Houses of Parliament—with the exception of Westminster Hall, which was not then actually within the Houses—had a curious origin. It was the custom, prior to 1826, for Exchequer accounts to be kept by means of "tally sticks". These are long, narrow strips of ash wood on which notches were cut, representing amounts of money. They were notched in pairs, so that both the Exchequer and the other party to the transaction might have a receipt, and thus the pair "tallied."

Traditions die hard with the British Civil Service, and even after "tally sticks" had been superseded by more modern methods of account-keeping, the old sticks were kept, stored away in the Government buildings.

In 1834, however, it was decided that the huge collection of sticks should be destroyed. The most obvious solution would have been to have made a bonfire of them on some piece of waste ground. But the authorities decided that they must be burnt in private—and a stove in the House of Lords was chosen.

Unfortunately, the stove was packed so full with sticks that it became red-hot. Then the panelling round about caught fire. The flames spread to the House of Lords, and thence to the House of Commons—and in a few hours the meeting place of the British Parliament was a raging furnace.

Westminster Hall

Only Westminster Hall escaped. Standing on the same site, but apart from the Houses of Parliament, it lived to present a host of historical associations to the Briton of to-day. It is one of the oldest and most historical buildings in the Kingdom. Built by King William Rufus in 1097 as a banqueting hall, its faded glory was revived by King Richard II exactly 300 years later.

It was Richard who added the remarkable roof, composed of 13 enormous oak beams, unsupported by pillars, and the Hall remains one of the largest rooms in the world so constructed. But the ravages of time have dealt hardly with the roof. That minute destroyer of the toughest woodwork—the Death Watch Beetle—invaded the stout timber, and in recent years it has been necessary to give added support by using steel girders, as well as to repair or renew the beams themselves.

The Hall is 270 feet long and 74 feet wide. Its ancient birth and its natural association with the principal affairs of the Realm of Britain through 900 years could not but make it a storehouse of history.

It has seen many brilliant and some tragic events during the reigns of some of Britain's earlier monarchs; it has seen the sombre preliminaries for the execution of a great King; it has been filled with the joyful cries of the populace; and it has held

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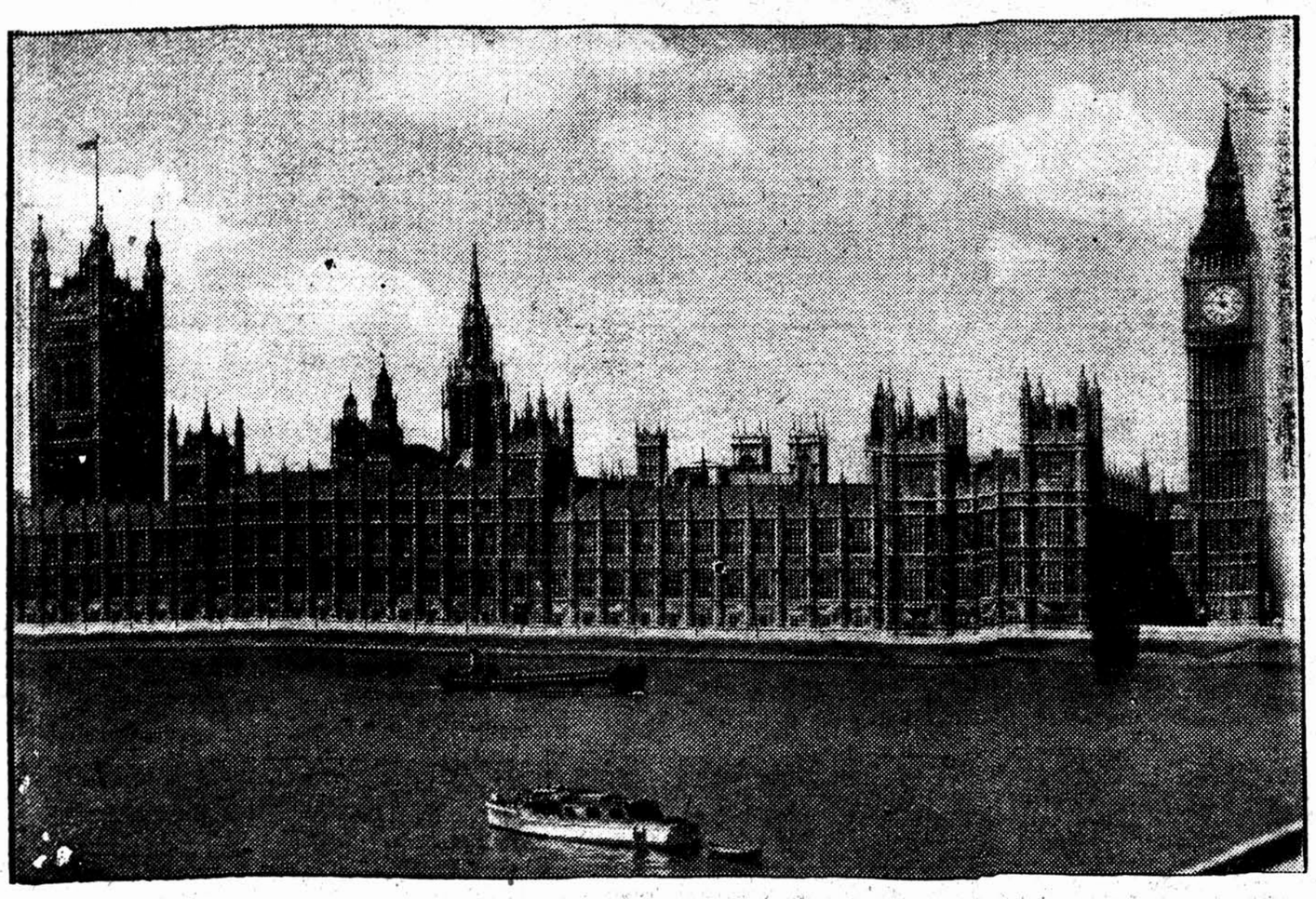


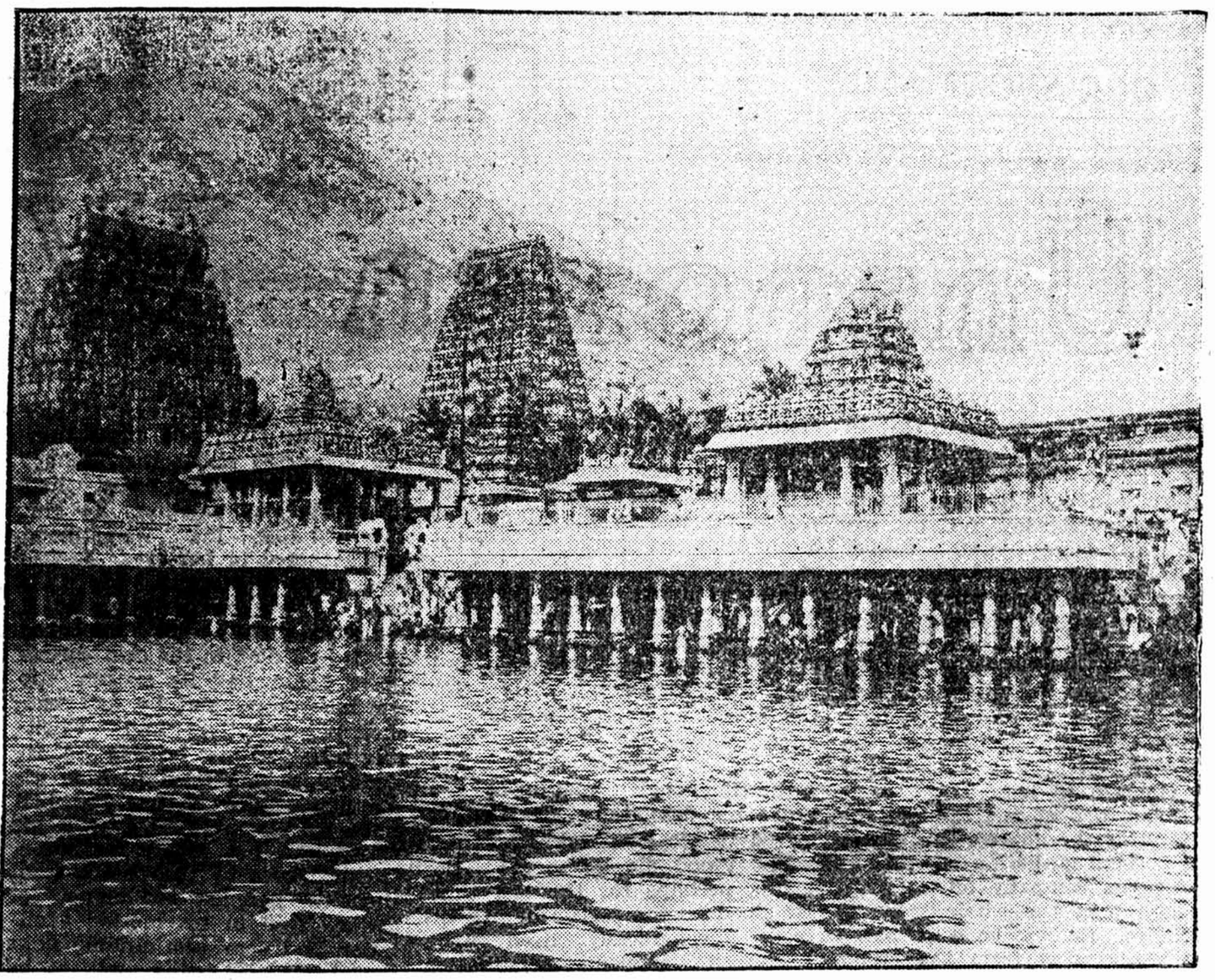
The Palace of Westminster containing the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Speaker's private house, when viewed from across the Thames on a fine day, is a magnificent sight. The foundation sone of the building was laid a hundred years ago, in 1840.
It is on the fine terrace overlooking the river that Members of Parliamet entertain their constituents to tea and discuss with them their problems and grievances.
The sound of the famous clock "Big Ben" (seen on the left), is familiar to those who hear British radio programmes all over the world.

The Hill Of The Holy Beacon

Legend Of The Pillar Of Divine Light At Tiruvannamalai

THE Kartikai festival falls this year on the 12th December. In towns and villages all over the South, in the huts of the poor, in the mansions of the rich, all lamps are lit, houses are illuminated, and beacon lights shoot up the sky. The biggest and most celebrated of all such beacons is lit on the top of the Arunachala Hill at Tiruvannamalai.

Tiruvannamalai is a taluq town in North Arcot district, about 140 miles from Trichinopoly. It is famous in history, and more famous as a place of Hindu pilgrimage. The Hill stands behind the temple, a pyramid built by nature. Every year, in the month of Kartikai, when the full moon rises behind the holy hill, the beacon is lit on top and blazes forth its lustre for miles around. For the ten days previous 'sandhya puja' on a grand scale is offered to the Deity.



The sacred tank inside the temple precincts at Tiruvannamalai where over a lakhs of pilgrims gather on Kartikai day to witness the lighting of the holy beacon on top of the hill behind.

On Kartikai day a closed bowl of burning camphor is carried from the sanctum sanctorum to the 'mantapa' where, in the presence of Sri Arunachala, to the tremendous din of 'vadyas' and cries of "Annamalaikkarchara" from the lakhs of pilgrims assembled, the bowl is opened and the flames blaze out. At the top of the hill, a column of fire springs forth from a huge receptacle of ghee and camphor, pious offerings of countless pilgrims. The full-moon slowly and serenely mounts up the sky to witness the light kindled and fostered by those who worship "Jyoti". The Light of Knowledge has dispelled the Darkness of Ignorance.

Legendary Origin Of Festival

Tradition and legend have a story about this Deepam. A conclave of Rishis assembled at

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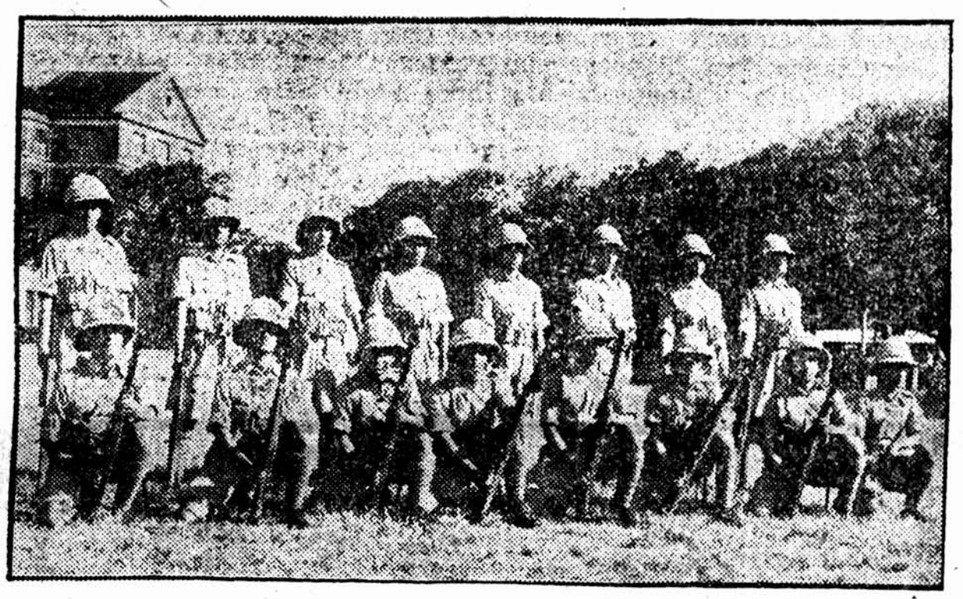
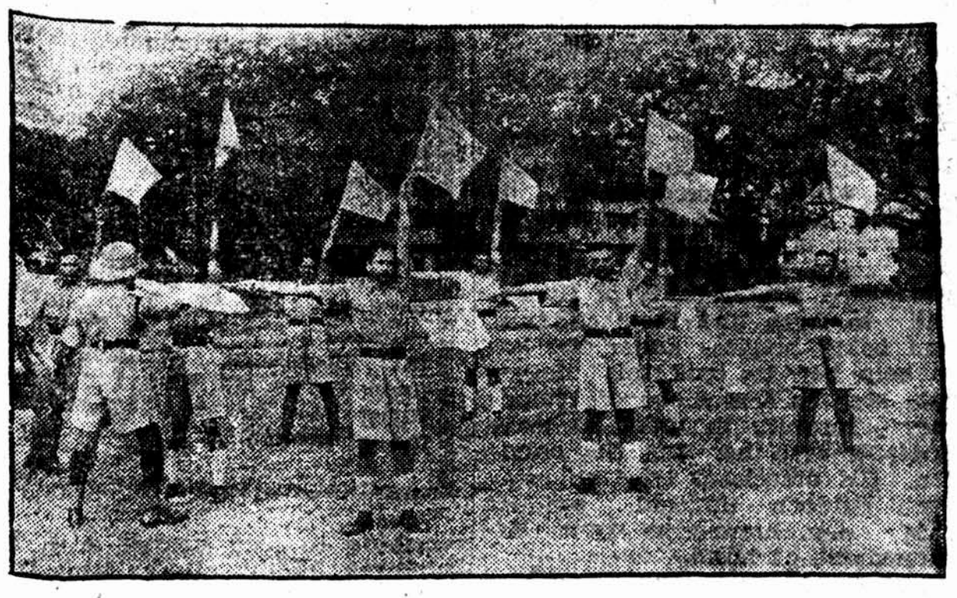
BOMBAY URBAN INFANTRY



This group of members of the Bombay Urban Infantry, A.F.I. contains Hindus, Mohammadans, Indian Christians and Parsees and recruitment is open to all castes.



Officers of the Bombay Urban Infantry undergoing instructions in signalling training.

Bayonet practice with Bombay Urban Infantry sees men certainly putting their shoulders into the "Thrust".

OUR SHORT STORY

His Unspoken Word

By MATAM V. MOORTHY

IT WAS a tremendous moment in the life of Vinod. He did not know why he was on the railway platform. Indeed, he had determined but yesterday, not to see Leela any more: and to-day something had dragged him without his will to the station. Leela was to be some one else's wife; she was going for her marriage.

The train had already arrived and Leela was in the compartment, comfortably seated near a window. There were flowers on her seat. Her father and mother sat opposite to her. The compartment was at the tail of the train, near the guard's van. There was a small gathering of villagers to see the company off.

Vinod took the whole scene at a glance. He was in a corner, a few yards away from the group. But for the little farewell party, the station presented a deserted appearance. It was an oppressively hot mid-day. A couple of passengers, who were the only ones that alighted had walked away. At the ticket gate, the portly station master, dressed in black, was seriously engaged in conversation with the guard, in uniform.

So Leela was off for her marriage. She was dressed in her best sari, which was of subdued blue. Her plaited hair had fallen over her left shoulder, and appearing against her azure blouse, sunk behind the window, perhaps on her lap. Her large eyes, though gleaming, had far-off looks. To the radiance of youth she added a cultured expression of countenance that bespoke a well bred life. What right, thought Vinod with a profound resignation, what right had he to expect the love of this charming girl? She had all the elegances of life; she had wealth, beauty, education, rank. And he had nothing except health and the strength of manhood. He had done well, he argued, in not declaring his love to her. Else he would have been made the target of ridicule and scorn in the village. It was in the fitness of things that she should be married to Mr. Mukund, heir to the large estates of Jubal. When his mother told him yesterday that the marriage of Leela with Mr. Mukund had been arranged, and that Leela was going away for her marriage, he had felt as if an avalanche had crushed him. But almost immediately he had gathered enough manliness to brave his desolation. He had resolved to see her no more.

But Vinod did go to see her again, perhaps for the last time. He stood on the platform with his looks mechanically fixed upon Leela; a sudden perspiration seized over him. The afternoon was very sultry; his nerves were oppressed with suppressed excitement. He took his kerchief and wiped his forehead. He realized that Leela was looking at him. There was in her eyes the same intentness with which she had looked at him in his presence many times. Vinod had filled his bosom with a deep love for Leela; but he had never once spoken it to her. He had not dared to divulge it, nor had he dared to interpret her looks. It was a consuming passion that lay mouldering in his breast. But, whenever they had met, her looks had been encouraging. They had kindled the fire in his breast: and many a time the glinting of his eyes had betrayed his secret flame. Whatever involuntary confession there might have been, Vinod, on his part, had shown a mighty effort not to betray himself. He knew that Leela liked him: did she love him? Was the eagerness in her eyes the conveyor of her passion for him? He could not say. She had never spoken to him of love. Standing under the hot sun, he remembered that one day, at the river side when they had conversed about their school days in their village, she had shown signs of emotion. He had imagined that her womanhood had gathered in her eyes. It was for him to have made her his own. He was on the verge of a confession; but his unspoken words had died in his own throat. Never again had he spoken to her intimately. But he had watched her secretly, and whenever they had met he was conscious of having tried to hide his emotions. Many a time he had made up his mind to avow his affections, but his resolution, "sicklied over by the pale cast of thought," had lost the name of action. And in his morbid vacillation had come the chilling news that Leela was going away to be married.

Memory was playing havoc with Vinod's presence of mind. He did not know how many minutes had elapsed. He was awakened by the sharp whistle of the guard. He saw that the train was moving. He felt that a loneliness was enveloping him. He was sliding into darkness. A burst of tears jumped into his eyes. As if in a phantasmagoric vision Leela's face was hurrying away from him. And the train had nearly passed the platform when he became aware, through the film of his tears, that Leela was waving her kerchief towards him. With a spasm, he raised his hand and responded her greeting. Behold, the train stopped with a jerk. Someone had pulled the chain. The guard peeped out. Holding up the skirts of her sari, Leela was sprinting towards Vinod. In less than a minute the two had met in the realization of an embrace. Leela sobbed out "Vinod, I can be yours only, tell me, you love me".

(THE END.)

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GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"JUSTICE"

By JOHN GALSWORTHY

(Copyright, Charles Scribner's Sons)

Early one morning, one Cokeson who had charge of the How Law Offices in London, received a young woman, Ruth Honeywill, who had with her strangely, her two children. She asked to see young William Falder, the Junior Clerk. Cokeson explained that a visit at the office was most irregular, but the woman exclaimed, "It is a matter of life and death."

When Falder arrived, he had a few minutes alone with Ruth. We learn that she and Falder are in love and are planning to leave that night for South America, taking her children with them.

But Fate intervened. That morning the Senior Partner discovers that a check has been altered; the figure of nine pounds has been changed to ninety pounds. A felony has been committed in their law offices. Mr. How summons the Cashier of the bank and presents each member of the office force individually. When Falder meets the Cashier, he gives himself away.

At his trial Falder pleads temporary insanity. He tells his story which is corroborated by Cokeson and Ruth Honeywill. His character is good except for this one offence. Falder pleads that witnessing the brutality of Honeywill to Ruth and their children, and being helpless under the law to help her, he took this desperate step in a moment of temporary insanity in order to leave England with her and the children. His associates tried to establish Falder's unusual conduct that day, hoping to show derangement of mind.

But the jury found Falder guilty.

Falder went to prison. Ruth Honeywill went out to take in washing to feed herself and her children, hiding all the time from her husband.

(Continued on Page 27)

GALSWORTHY'S PLAYS LIKE O'NEILL'S REVEAL THE SOULS OF MEN AND WOMEN

Galsworthy's plays produce the same emotional and mental reaction with me that Bugene O'Neill's produce. Although O'Neill is the greater playwright, the purpose of the two men is often the same. Neither writer seeks to pass the time away lightly and charmingly for the reader.

The play of Galsworthy and O'Neill reveal the souls of men and women, in the depths of their sorrows, in their entanglements in the webs of circumstances.

Books on psychology state that we are products of heredity and environment. The Bible states that we are the product of our relationship with God. The living people of these two writers weep and laugh, live and die, because of their reaction to the circumstances of their lives, to the laws of right and wrong.

Which only means that the writing of these two men stands on the level of immortal literature, written to guide men's thinking for centuries, not to be best-sellers for a month.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URDU LITERATURE

AZAD HYDERABAD. Published by Mirza Muzaffar Baig, Maktaba-e-Ibrahimiya, Hyderabad (Dn.). Crown 16 mo. Paper cover. Pp. 180. Annas 12.

The book contains something like 18 articles written by different persons who seem to have made a special study of the subjects on which they were called upon to write. Some of these articles have already appeared in the local papers of Hyderabad. The theme underlying all of them is to make out a case for an independent Hyderabad, the ideal which is being steadily pursued by the "Anjuman-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimin" of which Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur is the President. The articles are based on old treaties entered into from time to time between the Nizam and the East India Company. In one article the interpretation put by Lord Reading on the relations that are said to exist between Hyderabad and the British Government, is shown to be erroneous. The trend of the articles, though full of unnecessary praise for the reigning monarch, however, goes to show that the spirit of self-determination of freedom is growing strong in the Hyderabad Dominions. In the beginning of the book the royal speech is reproduced which was delivered on the occasion of the 2nd centenary of Hyderabad's independence. A sketchy map is also given showing the present boundaries of Hyderabad and also those of the Berars, and the ceded districts. The printing, the paper and the general get-up leave much which needs improvement.

QURAN & IQBAL. By Abu Muhammad Musleh. Published by the author, Thanawala Building, Chuckla Street, Bombay No. 3. Crown 16 mo. Cloth bound. Pp. 191. Rs. 2-0-0.

Maulavi Abu Muhammad Musleh who is the founder of the institution which aims at popularising the study of the Quran among the Mussalmans, has called various couplets and poems, dealing with the teachings of the Quran, from the English, Persian and Urdu works of the late Dr. Muhammad Iqbal and has put the same in the form of a book together with short pieces of introduction enabling the reader to understand the full significance of Iqbal's message. That Iqbal's life-mission was the propagation of the true teachings of Islam, goes without saying and there is no doubt that his ways of putting the simple truths of Islam before his readers were also original and inspiring. Maulavi Abu Muhammad Musleh has thus done a real religious service in spurring the Mussalmans to take to the study of their Holy Book which was responsible for their manifold achievements in the past and which is still capable of guiding them alright and leading them to great actions. The Mussalmans would do well carefully to study this little inspiring book for their own benefit. The general get-up is simply splendid.

RUGBY-KI-ZINDAGI. Translated by Balbir Parshad, M.A., and others. Published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Delhi and Bombay. Crown 16 mo. Pp. 239. Rs. 1-8-0.

This is a very readable translation of "Tom Brown's School Days", which has been translated for the first time in the Urdu language. It is prefaced by learned introduction from Mr. Saiyed Sajjad Mirza a well-known educationist and author, in the course of which he throws light on the educational ideals of Dr. Arnold's school at Rugby. The book is decidedly a useful addition to the Urdu language. The general get-up ih all that can be desired.

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Krishna And His Song

KRISHNA AND HIS SONG, by S. Sarma, M.A., (International Book House, Bombay) Re. 1|8.8

In this short, but clear examination of the Bhagavad Gita, Shri D. S. Sarma gives invaluable advice and instruction. Perhaps it is not quite correct to say that he gives the advice, for what he really does is to put forward the advice of Lord Krishna, and make it living and applicable to our needs to-day.

To take but one example: In the chapter entitled, "Krishna. the Teacher of Non-Violence," we are given a description of the position in which Arjuna found himself, and we are shown that each one of us is in exactly the same position. Each one is facing the same problem which confronted Arjuna. Each one is also using the same arguments which he gave to Krishna in order to excuse and free himself from what he has begun to realise is going to be an extremely painful duty. Yet, it is not that Arjuna has not seen his duty in a clear light before the critical hour of battle arrived. He has been able to help his brother, Yudhistira, to free it and to take his place in the army, even to the extent of quoting scripture to him:

"They that are desirous of victory conquer not so much by might and prowess as by breath, compassion, piety and virtue. Victory is certain, to be where Krishna is. Therefore, we are certain of victory in this battle O King."

But alas! as is often the case, only as the battle is about to begin does he himself get a glimpse of all that is entailed, and he is so overcome, his mind so clouded with sorrow, that rather than submit to the necessity of the hour, he prefers to submit to any injustice! Krishna is able to clear the mind, and Arjuna is able, therefore, to do his duty, but where could we find a better example of all of us today, individually and collectively!

One very important point is brought out in reference to the doctrine of Non-violence. Some have thought and said that Arjuna represents non-violence, and Krishna violence, because Krishna has urged Arjuna to fight, but it is clearly shown that to think sanction for war is given by Krishna is to miss the whole import of the "Gita". As is well pointed out, "The "Gita" is not concerned with the question of war as an instrument of justice among nations, any more than Jesus Christ was concerned with the question of the subjection of the Jews to the Roman Empire. The aim of all the great scriptures of the world is to lift man from the animal plane to a divine plane, by revealing to him paths of ascent to a higher and higher perfection. As we rise in the scale of spiritual values, we discover higher and higher laws. And when the higher law is revealed, the lower one is abrogated." Krishna teaches Arjuna that it is the attitude we hold within ourselves which determines the true results or fruits of any action. Ne matter what duty we may have to perform, once we have seen it as our duty it should be done without fear of consequences either to ourselves or others. From that the next step naturally follows, "What is true duty or Dharma?" Much that is written on this subject alone would enable all, if followed, to become more efficient members of this Human Family.

Krishna is also shown as the great Social Reformer, the Man of Action, who took a leading part in the political drama of his time.

In a short preface, Shri D. S. Sarma explains that the contents of this book appeared first as articles in "The Aryan Path", (January to September, 1940), and he acknowledges his thanks to the Editor for allowing the articles to be published in book form.

C. M.

THE YOGA OF SRI AUROBINDO

HAMARA YOGA AUR UNKE UDDESHYA (Hindi). Translated from Sri Aurobindo's "The Yoga and its Objects" by Madan Gopal Garodia. Published by Sri Aurobindo Granthamala. Pondicherry. Available from Hindi Prachar Sabha Thyagrayanagar, Madras. Price, Ans. 8.

"The Yoga and its Objects" as a simple, clear and beautiful exposition, within a short compass, of what Sri Aurobindo means by Yoga, and the translator has rendered it into excellent lucid Hindi, as at the present moment there is not only much misconception about the Yoga and the work of Sri Aurobindo, but people often hold fantastic ideas about Yoga itself. It is a common idea that Yoga is something apart from worldly life, and is meant for the exceptional few who feel an urge to renounce life and take up the garb of the ascetic or the sanyasin. Sri Aurobindo's Yoga is not meant for the renunciation of life but for its integral perfection and fulfilment Yoga is the true skill in work, says the Gita; extending the significance of this very pregnant saying we can say that Yoga as envisaged by Sri Aurobindo, is the true skill and art of life. And he has based his Yoga on the interpretation of the Upanishads and the Gita which give us the true rule of life.

The knowledge that the ego is not our true self but only a temporary device of Nature for the development of our individuality, that in our true self we are one with all humanity and with God is the spiritual basis on which can develop a perfect human life and society and this is the object of Sri Aurobindo's Yoga. "The Yoga we practise," says Sri Aurobindo, "is not for ourselves alone, but for humanity. Its object in not personal mukti, although mukti is a necessary condition of the Yoga, but the liberation of the human race. It is not personal 'ananda,' but the bringing down of the divine 'ananda' Christ's kingdom of heaven, our 'Satyayuga'—upon earth."

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART IN THE HOME

FREEDOM, EQUALITY, BUT NOT ART—WANTED ART IN FEMALE-EDUCATION—HANDICRAFTS SUITABLE FOR WOMEN—REINTRODUCE BEAUTY IN HOMES—ELOCUTION AS A QUALIFICATION—IMPARTIALITY OF INDIAN ART—SCHOOL SHOULD BE A TEMPLE OF ART—NEITHER ARTISTS NOR PRODUCERS—KALIDAS DAY CELEBRATION

As remarked by Shrimati Rukmʻnidevi in her lecture on the "Essence of Indian Culture" at the Besant Hall there must be beauty" and "conscious and unconscious influence of art upon people" in the new world that India is aspiring to build. She rightly considered women to be "best fitted to bring culture in every day life" of which she added "beauty should become a part."

Not Fully Alive

The opinion expresed by Shrimati Rukminidevi was not echoed by the Women's Conferences which were held at Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad and Amraoti. Having been preoccupied with the questions of women's rights and privileges the Conferences have, so far, failed to make a retrospective survey of the woman's share in the artistic life of the country and to appreciate the role that she can play in the regenerative process from the artistic point of view.

The Women's Conferences are not oblivious to the problem of art but at the same time they are not fully alive to it. The National Council of women in India is said to be considering the questions of teaching art to women and of determining their place in the revival of national arts and crafts. In view of the progress made by the Women's Conferences in other directions it should be frankly stated that their attitude towards art is hesitant and half-hearted.

Woman—An Artist

The Indian woman, irrespective of her social status and educational calibre, has a strong aesthetic impulse. Artistic expression, which is a dominating force of her individual, domestic, social and religious life, is one of her outstanding characteristics. In her India had an artist in every home and every home was, thus, an abode of art. By virtue of her innate love for beauty she has made a magnificent contribution to the growth of art of the country.

Art reigned supreme in India, because the woman—the creator of beauty cherished it as a precious heritage and bequeathed it to her children. Training of children in art appreciation began in the home as one of its normal activities. Fine arts converged to and consecrated the Indian home because the woman—its presiding deity—was their ardent votary. Art enriched the home and the home enriched art.

Art Omitted

The contemporary women's movement appears to have abjured art, the vital interest of the woman's life. The women should certainly fight for their rights and privileges, but they should not jettison art, their birth-right, in the enthusiasm to secure them. The proceedings of the recent conferences deal with their various interests and activities from which art—a socio-economic and educational problem—is a glaring omission. As a matter of fact it ought to be to the forefront of the programme of the women's movement.

Appreciation and expression of art are inherent in the conception of the personality of the woman. Art, therefore, formed an integral part of the female-education in ancient India. Since the current system of female education does not recognise it as a compulsory subject, the interest which an average educated woman evinces in art happens to be superficial and sophisticated. Even the alternatives, suggested by educationists to female education, do not approach the Indian ideal.

Reinstate Art

The expression of art by the woman was not merely confined to the home. Some of the traditional handicrafts especially of the artistic nature owe their growth and survival to her, because they demand, for their production, feminine skill and delicacy. The Indian woman had a definite niche of the economic and industrial life of the country, but in the modern times she has surrendered it to the

WELL-EARNED REST

(By V. D. Bhagat)

age of the machine and foreign competition.

If the future citizens of India are to be truly free and culturally foremost, their mothers should be strongly art-conscious. The Women's Conferences, which have focused their attention mainly on the questions of their social and legal status ought to realise the necessity of integrating art in female education and ought to take stock of and incorporate, in their economic and industrial programmes, the handicrafts which are suitable for feminine hands.

India is fast loosing her artistic individuality, because her daughters, though they are yearning for beauty without the clear notion about its true conception, are not inclined to reintroduce it in their homes. The Women's Conferences, which have been evidently distracted from art—one of their main objectives by the lure of freedom equality and social service, should have the conviction that for the Indian woman the model should be Indian and not western womanhood. India will not retrieve her lost ground as long as the women will not urge the reinstatement of art in its legitimate place in life. Regeneration of national life which should embrace all its aspects demands reintegration of art in female education.

Raise Hands

The "art of public speaking" as indicated by Prof. Colaco in his recent lecture at the Children's Academy has, no doubt, come within the reach of even lesser men, but it has not yet been esteemed as an educational accomplishment, even though the modern conditions in India demand its wider popularity especially among the educated people. So long as the electorates of various bodies will not insist upon it as a necessary qualification on the part of their candidates, the members returned by them will not "stand up, speak up and sit down" but will stage dumb shows by raising hands.

Noteworthy Exhibition

The fact that the artistic talent is not the exclusive heritage of the aristocracy or intelligentsia was affirmed by the exhibition of handicrafts by the sweepers and other employees of the Municipality. The exhibition also emphasised the truth that Indian art resides even in the cotteges of the poorest and the down-trodden. The exhibition should not be the first and final effort of its kind of the Municipality but should form a regular feature of its welfare department. The Municipality should provide, to its employees, necessary amenities which would stimulate their artistic activities.

Temple Of Art

In his Madras University Extension lecture on "New Trends in Child Education and Psychology" Dr. V. N. Sharma discussed the new system of education and referred to the wall-paintings in the St. Christopher's school in England as a part of the equipment of the school. Cultivation of art-appreciation in children pre-supposes murals in the buildings of the schools. The school, which is a temple of learning, should be a temple of art—an ideal which has not so far appealed to India. Will the Municipality of Bombay transform its schools into temples of art in order to prompt the aesthetic sense of children to flower?

No Locus Standi

The British public, which in face of the war, does not view with complacency, the sad plight of artists, is not indifferent to the lot of architects also whose profession has been most badly hit by the abnormal conditions. India, on the other hand, is reprehensibly apathetic, even during peaceful times, to the descendants of those who built her world-renowned movements.

The traditional architects of India have been driven to miserable straits, because they are not recognised either as artists or cottage workers. Will the leaders of art and industrial movements appreciate their indispensability to the national reconstruction and reclaim them as artists and producers?

Kalidas Of India

The "Kalam Mandal" should be congratulated on having celebrated the Kalidas Day on November 17 under the presidentship of Shri Nanlal Kavi. The poet of Gujarat left his sick-bed not out of the love for the presidential chair as he is not a reservist for it. He undertook a pilgrimage from Juhu to Bombay in a delicate health in order to pay his homage to the immortal poet. His homage was in the most appropriate terms because it came from one who himself is a poet of great abilities and has captured the spirit of the art of Kalidas.

Although the Kalidas Day is celebrated every year at different places, it is a matter of regret that there is no unanimity as regards the date for the celebration and there is no well concerted All-India movement. The only institutions which can and ought to pioneer such a movement are the literary conferences in various provinces, but so long as the tendencies of log-rolling, hero-worship and cliquishness dominate some of them, the literary world will not acknowledge its debt to Kalidas.

IT IS AN IRONY OF FATE THAT IN ORDER TO INTRODUCE HIMSELF TO MODERN INDIA, KALIDAS HAS TO SEEK THE SHELTER OF SHAKESPEARE—HIS JUNIOR BY CENTURIES. HE WAS NOT SHAKESPEARE OF INDIA. HE WAS "KALIDAS OF INDIA." TO KNOW KALIDAS THROUGH HIS JUNIOR IS AN INSULT TO HIM AND A CLEAR EVIDENCE OF THE SLAVE-MENTALITY ON THE PART OF EDUCATED INDIANS.

A photograph of the life-size oil portrait of the late Sir Lallubhai Shah, unveiled by the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jaykar at the Law College at Ahmedabad on Saturday the 23rd Nov. The portrait was executed by the Bombay artist, Mr. V. R. Rao, of the Royal Academy, London.

A WEEK OF WAR

Greek Balance Sheet

By
N. G. Jog

When the history of the present war comes to be written, November will, in retrospect, appear as decisive a month as April in the fortunes of hostilities.

In April came Hitler's invasion of Norway and the disaster that met the Allied Expeditionary Forces. That sorry reverse and the amazing revelations about British war preparations that were made in the House of Commons in its wake, indirectly encouraged the Fuehrer to begin his Blitzkrieg on the Western Front.

In November the Duce tried to imitate his senior partner and launched a sudden and unprovoked attack on Greece. He, too, naturally expected his victim to crumple up under his onslaught as Norway did. A quick and cheap victory appeared then to be very essential to bolster up the flagging morale of his people. After vanquishing the Greeks the Fascist legions were to be sent in glory to mop up the main enemy in Lybia!

But the Blitzkrieg has proved to be a veritable boomerang for the Italian dictator. David has stood up very gallantly and very successfully against Goliath and after a month of fighting, having valiantly defended his own fatherland, has carried the offensive into the aggressor's own territory. We see an astonishing reversal of roles in Albania today with the Greek advance divisions hot in pursuit of the demoralised Italian armies.

Not A Flash

Once bitten, twice shy. And having sober memories of the fate that ultimately came upon the no-less valiant Finnish soldiers during their campaign against the Soviet, one sort of refrained from hallooing before the Greeks were out of the woods. Of course a small nation like that of the Hellenese cannot be said to be out of danger until the very end of the war, but at any rate their achievements up to date have been sufficiently outstanding and convincing to warrant any further studied reserve on the part of a war commentator

It is no mere flash in the pan. The Greek people have literally covered themselves with glory and even if, at any future date, they may have the misfortune to be engulfed in the Totalitarian tide, they have given a decisive reorientation to the fortunes of war. Britain has reason to be profoundly grateful for the part played by the descendants of Alexander and Pericles during the last four weeks—a part which not even their most ardent admirers could have anticipated even a month ago.

Let us draw a strategic balance sheet of the situation as it obtains at the end of the first week of December, 1940.

To begin with Italy, her stock is now at a very low level indeed. Nobody ever exaggerated the fighting qualities of the easy-going Latin, but one recognised that the Fascists had a considerable nuisance value. Besides, the Duce lost no opportunity of emphasizing the striking power of his Navy and Air Force, both of which, on paper, appeared to be very strong, indeed

The Greeks have scraped the gilt off the Fascist Fighting Forces and revealed the tinsel beneath. The complete rout of the famous Alpini Divisions, which were specially selected and trained for mountain warfare, at the hands of the Greek Evzones, proves that, man for man, the Greeks are far superior to the Italians. And it must be remembered, moreover, that the latter were far better armed and equipped than their adversaries.

Moral Reaction

This will have a far-reaching moral reaction when fighting develops in real earnest on the Egyptian border. Even now General Wavell's armies are numerically not as strong as the Italian forces under Marshal Graziani. Now that the measure of the latter has been taken, however, the difference in numbers does not appear to matter. Morale is a very subtle but very decisive factor in warfare and the Italians are now evidently very short of it, when even a General of the eminence of Marshal Badoglio asks to be relieved of his responsibilities.

Next in importance to the land successes of the Greek armies—but only next—are the British naval victories, at Taranto and off Sardinia which were made possible by the Greek resistance. One can even say that taking the long view of things, the crippling of the Italian navy in November will go down as a more effective and enduring contribution to the ultimate success of the Allied cause than the defeat of the Italian army.

To-day the Italian war fleet is a mere fraction of what it was six months ago, in tonnage as well as morale. Considering that on the sea Italy was the senior member of the Axis, this spiking of her naval guns is an event of paramount importance. So long a large part of the British Navy had to be detailed for patrol work in the Mediterranean. But now that the teeth of the Italian navy are extracted, so to say, a considerable number of destroyers and cruisers from the Mediterranean Fleet can be spared to hunt down the Nazi submarines and raiders in the Atlantic.

Duce's Loss Of Face

As with the Italian Army and Navy, so with the Italian Air Force, which, too, represented a considerable striking weapon—on paper. In Albania, at any rate, it has proved a complete flop. Its dive-bombing attacks miserably failed either to stop the Greek advance or to cover the Italian retreat. A few squadrons of the R.A.F. have easily established their supremacy over their Italian opposites, even though the latter were far superior in numbers and were operating so near their home bases.

To sum up, while it would be absurd and short-sighted to exaggerate the significance of the present reverse of Italy or to suggest that she is already in the process of liquidation as a belligerent, it cannot be gainsaid that, to put it at the very least, Mussolini has exposed his Achille's Heel to his enemies, strategically as well as morally.

What must be more galling to him than his actual military failure is what the Chinese call "the loss of face." And that loss operates, paradoxically enough, more with his own partner than with his opponents! It is already being hinted that the Germans have begun to consider the Italians more a liability than a help!

I have already discussed last week why Hitler is doing nothing to extricate Mussolini from the sorry straits in which the latter is finding himself in the mountains of Albania. While this calculated inaction is typical of the Nazi tactics, it appears that the Duce himself is unwilling to receive any immediate Nazi help, much less to supplicate for it.

This can be explained not only by the fear of further losing his face but also by the apprehension that he will have to pay too stiff a price for Nazi succour. The Nazis, it is reported, are not prepared to lend their legions unless the command of the field is given to a German General. Secondly, Mussolini fears that if the Nazis are once let into the Adriatic, they will stay put there! He does not apparently relish their propinquity. Thirdly, by the present attitude of virtual independence, the Duce desires to mark his emphatic displeasure of the policy Hitler is adopting vis-a-vis France.

Hitler Must Move

It is obvious, therefore, that there is an unmistakable rift in the Axis lute. But it will be rash to imagine that it will widen into a positive breach. Gangsters may occasionally fall out but they still have to act in unison to save their own skins. Something like this is the case with Hitler and Mussolini. Howsoever they might have begun to dislike or underrate each other, they are bound to carry on conjointly towards their common end of aggrandisement.

It is inconceivable, for example, that Hitler will allow Mussolini to crack up completely and become "hors de combat." Any separate peace by Italy would for him be unthinkable. Sooner or later, therefore, he will have to intervene in the Greek affair in his own interest. Nor can he rub the Duce very much the wrong way and thus flare up the already smouldering dissensions betwixt them.

On what terms and grounds Hitler will operate remains to be seen. He may decide to march through Spain towards Africa or take on the Greek campaign on his own by ordering his divisions to invade Yugoslavia. But he cannot certainly remain inactive much longer in view of the rapid demoralisation of Italy.

Thus Hitler, too, figures in the Greek balance sheet. His Balkan egg basket is very near being smashed by the unexpected developments in Albania. The Fuehrer seemed to be anxious to exploit the Balkan countries economically and thus replenish his rapidly finishing stocks of food and raw materials. He counted upon the little Balkans to submit to his "Diktat" without opposition and he had indeed begun to nurse them patiently.

Balkans' Backs Stiffening

But the Greeks have entirely spoilt his game. The Fuehrer today finds the backs of the Balkan countries stiffening very perceptibly. I have already dwelt at length last week on the reactions of Turkey, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Since then even Rumania, which is in virtual German occupation, has shown a cautious unwillingness to toe the Nazi line. General Antonescu has dared to give short shrift to certain Iron Guard assassins while his references to Transylvania have already provoked a sharp reminder of the Vienna Award from Berlin.

All this must be proving extremly annoying to the Nazis. The Greeks have not only queered Hitler's pitch in the Danubian basin, but have given a rude jolt to the Nazi applecart in Syria, Spain and France. Franco seems to have prctically backed out, while Petain shows no signs of walking into the Nazi parlour. And all the while, the threatened Axis pincer grip on the British positions in the Near and Middle East shows no prospects of developing at all.

On the other hand, Britain is far better entrenched in the Eastern Mediterranean than she ever was. Thanks to the bases she has now gained in Crete and other Greek islands, she is strategically much stronger in the Mediterranean than ever before. Firstly, she can now strike hard at Italy, who is now vulnerable on all sides to bombing attacks. Secondly she can now more effectively intercept Italy's sea communications to her African Empire. Thirdly, she is in a better position to help Turkey. Fourthly and finally, Palestine will be better protected by the new alignment in the "Mare Nostrum."

Britain's Strong Position

It may be a mere coincidence but the good effect of Greek successes has been reflected even in the Soviet attitude towards the belligerents. Russia has never appeared so appreciative of the allies of Britain or of Britain herself than she did during the last few months, as the comments of the "Red Star" and the broadcasts of the Moscow Radio show

In the Far East she has reiterated her friendship with Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek and thus set at rest the doubts which were lately being expressed in various quarters about her attitude towards Japan, who has now sponsored a puppet rival regime in Nanking. And even Japan, some observers suggest, has been influenced by the recent European developments to go slow with her proposed adventure in the South.

To conclude, the strategic balance sheet is to-day undoubtedly in favour of Greece—and more so of Britain. The Axis is at present in an unenviable position thanks to Italy and even the Fuehrer is uncertain of his next move. One must not, of course, forget the fact that the menace of submarines is looming large over the Atlantic and that there have been heavy losses of Allied shipping during the last two months.

Again the Nazi night bomber is proving a great problem, which must be solved and solved quick. There may not be much dimunition of war production in Britain at present but neither can what Goebbels calls the "Coventring" of British cities be tolerated for long. British experts are already tackling the issue and it is hoped that a solution will be found ere long.

Barring those two factors, Britain is to-day in a very strong and sound strategic position and by the end of the year she will, by all present indications, have turned the corner. Which is saying a lot.

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Diabetes, Urinary & Nerve Disorders, however chronic, Radically cured. Write full history for advice Dr. P. Dutt, B.A., M.D., H.Ps.D. (America) the Specialist. 110, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. (B.C.)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

All questions regarding health, marriage, service, business, trade, monetary difficulties can be solved by Prof. Dhariwal, Fee moderate, Islam Building, 1st Floor, Opp. Mongini, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Time from 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 2 to 6-30 P.M. (13957)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Rupees Hundred advanced on Personal Bond! Larger Sums on furnishing Guarantor. Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, 203 Hornby Road and Balaram House, Charni Road Tram Junction. (13950)

556. DAILY WANTS

Soya-Beans available at Grain Shop, B. M. Palekar Girgaum P. Church, Bombay. 13902

A MIRROR TO
INDIAN HOME LIFE

NATIONAL STUDIOS'
Sanskar
(CHHOTI BAHU)

Directed By
VIRENDRA DESAI

Starring:
ROSE, HARISH & JYOTI
in SIXTH WEEK
PATHE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 10 p. m.
Sunday Matinee, 1 p. m.

BROADWAY TALKIES
DADAR
On Sunday 8th December 1940 at 10-30 A.M.
NAVEENA VIKRAMATHITHIAN
(Tamil Talkie)
Starring:
N. S. KRISHNAN and T. A. MADHURAM.
Tickets can be had from the South Indian Concerns Ltd.

Inaugurated Yesterday by LT. COL. BHATIA, I.M.S. in the presence of an Elite Gathering!
A New, Easy, Cheap FORMULA FOR YOUR HEALTH!
Know it from CIRCO'S
DEEPAK
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"ROYAL"-JEWEL No. 15 in HINDI
Direction: KHOSALA
Music: TIMIR BARAN
Stars: PRITHVIRAJ Ashalata, Vatsala, Suman, Jeevan, Pande, Anant Marathe

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Daily: 4-15, 7, 10 p.m.
Sunday Matinee 1-30 p.m.

Special Show for Ladies To-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
DIVALI
A picture presenting a panoramic view of our Modern Society.
A Ranjit picture held over for eighth week
Director: JAYANT DESAI
Daily: at 4, 6-45 & 9-45 p. m.
Matinees on Sat. Sun. at 1-30 p. m.
OPERA HOUSE

VICEROY TO ADDRESS ASSOCIATED CHAMBER

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.
The annual general meeting of Associated Chambers of Commerce of India will be held on December 16 and 17 at the Royal Exchange, Calcutta. H. E. the Viceroy will open the meeting on the morning of December 16.—A. P.

Quotas Allotted To Provinces: Selection Of Candidates

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6.
It is learned that the Government of India, Labour Department has now allotted quotas to various provinces to send candidates for technical training in England under Bevin training scheme.

Bombay, Bengal and Madras have been allotted eighteen vacancies, the United Provinces sixteen, the Punjab twelve, Bihar ten and the Central Provinces eight.—A. P.

BENGAL—NAGPUR RAILWAY Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in England.)
CALCUTTA.
FOR
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
B. N. Ry. OFFER
CHEAP FARES
For ALL CLASSES

1st, 2nd and INTER CLASSES:
SINGLE FARE AND A QUARTER FOR DOUBLE JOURNEY

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SINGLE FARE AND A HALF FOR DOUBLE JOURNEY.

PERIOD OF ISSUE:
13th DECEMBER to 31st DECEMBER.

RETURN JOURNEY to be completed by 14th January, 1941.

Full particulars from STATION MASTERS or
PUBLICITY OFFICER, CALCUTTA.

NOW IN **13TH**
Triumphant Week
PRAKASH PICTURES
Immaculate Conception
NARSI BHAGAT
Director: VIJAY BHATT
Co-starring
PAGNIS & DURGA KHOTE
Daily 3, 6, and 9-30
KRISHNA
Cinema—Dubash Theatre
An Evergreen Release

Germany To Intervene In Italo-Greek War?

Badoglio's Resignation Is Line Clear For Nazi Control

(From Our Correspondent)

ZURICH, December 7.

The Nazi Propaganda Ministry is busy spreading reports that Germany would intervene in the Italo-Greek conflict and take all possible steps towards reconciliation between Greece and Italy.

It is further emphasised that Diplomatic action is already well on the way.

LINE CLEAR FOR NAZI INTERVENTION

Truth About Badoglio's Resignation

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Reuter's Special Correspondent on the Italian frontier says that political observers are inclined to connect Marshal Badoglio's resignation with rumours that Germany is willing to help Italy out in Albania only if the Italian forces are placed under German control.

It is believed that Marshal Badoglio wished to maintain an Independent Command.

It is also reported that Italy is pre-occupied with her petrol stocks which are alleged to be sufficient only for a limited period, some observers say, three months.—Reuter.

Badoglio's Resignation, Veritable Sensation

VICHY, Dec. 7.

The resignation of Marshal Badoglio has produced a veritable sensation in Rome according to the Rome correspondent of the 'Tribune de Geneva' who adds, "Marshal Badoglio is the greatest soldier of Italy who enjoyed immense prestige and the respect and affection of the entire nation.

A week ago Marshal Badoglio had asked the King that he should be relieved of his functions but the secret was well kept"—Reuter.

GREEK ADVANCE CONTINUES

ATHENS, Dec. 7.

Greek troops entered Argyrocastro at noon on Friday, according to reports reaching the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier. About one battalion of Italian troops and much war material are stated to have been captured, including four heavy guns, many mountain guns and machine-guns.

Reuter's Special Correspondent on the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier, who sends the above news, adds that the latest reports indicate that the Italians are retiring on the whole of the northern front, while the Greek forces are advancing along the valleys of the rivers Skumbi, Devoli and Osun towards Elbasan and Berat, both key positions.

During the past two days, 300 Italian and Albanian soldiers have surrendered to the Yugoslav authorities. They talk of ever increasing disorganisation in the Italian army and the imminent collapse of Italian authority in Albania.

The imminent occupation of Argyrocastro by the Greeks weakens the whole Italian right wing especially as the Greeks are already in possession of not only Santi Quaranta but very close to the town of Delvino between Argyrocastro and the Coast.

On the centre of the front beyond Premeti, the Greeks are relentlessly pressing the retreating Italians and driving them back through Klissura towards Tepelini.

Besides capturing Santi Quaranta, the Greeks have pushed the enemy back towards Delvino, north-east of Italian Bass, capturing large quantities of materials, it was revealed on Friday by a spokesman of the Greek Propaganda Ministry.

He added that north-west of this town and in the neighbourhood of Argyrocastro, the Italians are still retreating.

They are putting up a bitter but vain resistance in all sectors and their casualties have been heavy, particularly near Moskopolis, where the Greeks have occupied important heights.

Similar successes are reported from the Podgradetz area, despite bad weather.—Reuter.

NEW PHASE IN WAR IN ALBANIA

Greeks Maintain Methodical Tactics

LONDON, Dec. 7.

One of Reuter's special correspondents in Greece writes from Athens:—

The war in Albania has now entered a new phase. The seizure of Santi Quaranta, Argyrocastro and other important Italian positions in southern Albania has restricted the Italians to the use of Valona and Durazzo for bringing in material and men. This does not mean that the Greeks, whose Army is mainly unmechanised and who have been advancing through snow a foot deep can advance any faster than the men who have been fighting their way to the north.

The latest Greek victories although they increase the difficulties of the Italians still leave the Greeks at considerable distances from some places which have been mentioned as the immediate objectives of the Greek Army. Greek military authorities are maintaining their prudent and methodical tactics and Greek newspapers continue to emphasise that there are many obstacles still to overcome. Although three days ago an Italian destroyer and two transports attempted to evacuate a number of Italian Staff Officers from Santi Quranta it was many hours after before the port capitulated to the Greeks.

Greeks had to capture many fortified positions at the point of the bayonet and further north they had to dislodge enemy formations covering the retreat of their comrades towards Chimarra. The Greek artillery finally blasted the Italians from their fortified posts leaving them the coast road to Chimarra as their only means of retreat.—Reuter.

DISORDER IN ITALIAN REAR?

Reuter's special correspondent at Athens adds:

"Newspapers here say that one

(Continued on page 21.)

Asaf Ali And Others On Trial

Judgment To Be Delivered To-morrow

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

Charges were framed to-day by Mr. Issar, Additional District Magistrate, against Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. (Central), who was arrested on November 30, under sections 34 and 38 of the Defence of India Rules for making prejudicial speeches on November 27, 28 and 29.

Charges were also framed by the same magistrate against Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, Maulana Nuruddin Behari, Sardar Bihal Singh and Mr. Farid-ul-Haq Ansari, who were arrested on the same day under sections 34 and 38 of the Defence of India Rules for either participating in meetings held on November 27, 28 and 29, or abetting or attempting to abet Mr. Asaf Ali in influencing the public against war efforts.

Judgment will be delivered on December 9.—United Press.

Satyagraha Plans:

Deputy Speaker Of Bombay Assembly Courts Jail To-day

BELGAUM, Dec. 7.

The Secretary of the Belgaum District Congress Committee wires:—

Sjt. Narayanarao Joshi, Deputy Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly, has sent a letter to the District Magistrate communicating his decision to offer Satyagraha to-morrow morning at 9. A flag salutation will be performed in Venola Chouk by him at 8-30 a.m. prior to his offering Satyagraha in the market.

SATYAGRAHA PLANS IN FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, Dec. 6.

Khan Ali Gul Khan and Abdul Qaiyum Swati, President and Secretary, respectively of the F. P. C. C. returned to Peshawar this afternoon after seeing Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan at Mardan where they delivered to him Mahatma Gandhi's letter.

Last night the Frontier Gandhi, it is understood, discussed with them plans about initiating satyagraha here. He has decided to summon a meeting of those who will figure in the vanguard of the frontier satyagrahis in Peshawar on December 12 for the purpose of finally satisfying himself that everyone possessed all the qualifications of a true satyagrahi.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi, while delegating powers to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, impressed on him that no conditions should be relaxed while selecting persons as satyagrahis. It is Mahatma Gandhi's desire that Frontier satyagrahis should serve as models to the rest of India.

On December 16 the first batch will be allotted dates for offering satyagraha together with copies of notices they will have to give to District Magistrates. Dr. Khan Sahib is likely to start the campaign here.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA PLANS IN FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, Dec. 6.

Congress members of the Frontier Assembly, Frontier members of the A.-I. C. C. and Congress members representing this province on the Central Legislature have been summoned to attend an emergent meeting at Peshawar on December 11, when it is understood, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan will give final instructions regarding Satyagraha. The members will then hasten to their respective places and will intimate to the District Magistrates their Satyagraha plans. More than twenty persons will thus court arrest till 15th, which according to Mahatma Gandhi's plan is the last date for the first batch.—A. P.

Appeal Against Expulsion

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

Khan Ghulam Mohamed Khan, Member of the A.I.C.C. and a former President of the Frontier Congress Committee, has petitioned to the Congress President against the action of the Frontier Congress Committee in expelling him for three years from the Congress.

Khan Ghulam Mohamed Khan, it may be recalled, sought an interview with the frontier Governor in connection, it is stated, with some private business, and following an explanation demanded by the Frontier Congress, was expelled.

Khan Ghulam Mohamed is leaving for Calcutta to interview Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on December 8.—A. P.

DR. CHOITHRAM TO SEE MAHATMA

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

Since Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's visit to Sind, murders had stopped and Sind Congressmen would not be made to stay out of jails for long.

This was revealed by Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, addressing a public meeting at the Khaliqadina Hall held to congratulate those leaders who had courted arrest, under the Defence of India Rules.

After the problem of communal peace in Sind had been satisfactorily settled, Dr. Gidwani added, he would take a trip to Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha and take orders from him.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Popatlal Bhoopatkar, M.L.A., President of the Karachi District Congress Committee, said that Dr. Choithram would be leaving for Wardha shortly in order to clear up their line of action in keeping with the struggle which had been launched all over the country.—United Press.

Bankura Magistrate Informed

BANKURA, Dec. 7.

Mr. Sushil Chandra Palit, member of the A.I.C.C., from Bengal

(Continued on page 14.)

JAPANESE PREPARE FOR VENTURE IN SOUTH SEAS

7 Divisions Specialise In Blitzkrieg Tactics Under German Military Experts

CHUNGKING, December 6.

The Sino-Japanese situation is likely to settle down for the time being to a state of stalemate pending fresh international developments. This is the view of well-informed Chinese observers here.

The signature of the Nanking treaty between Japan and its nominee, Wang Ching Wei, has in their view finally closed the door to all hopes of peace negotiations between Tokio and Chungking which have persistently cropped up in the past.

It is felt here that Japan's signature of the Nanking treaty was meant chiefly for home consumption and suggested that having failed to liquidate the China situation, Japan will turn her whole attention to an expansion southward.

A high Chinese military authority said that he estimated that Japan would use ten divisions "for operations in the south seas."

Japan, it is stated, has been withdrawing troops from China for the training and reorganisation of seven divisions which are reported to be undergoing a three month training under German military experts particularly in Blitzkrieg tactics. Their training is expected to be completed early in January.

Meanwhile two Japanese divisions are said to be concentrated in Hainan Island while at least another division could be drawn from Formosa.—Reuter.

Nazi Raider Menacing British Shipping

NEW YORK, December 7.

The German sea raider that is prowling over the southern waters laying hundreds of mines and attempting to waylay merchantships is a huge rebuilt passenger liner equipped for three years' voyage, according to Captain Cornelius Arundel, the British skipper who was imprisoned in the raider for 64 days after the sinking of his ship, the "Haxby," near Bermuda.

Captain Arundel, interviewed, said that the raider changed her appearance daily. He described her as a "decent-sized man of war of much more than 10,000 tons carrying six guns and huge supply of mines."

When he was aboard, she changed her disguise from a Greek ship to a Brazilian and then to a Dutchman.

The raider left Hamburg on April 6 and the "Haxby" sighted her in the same month. The raider fired without warning, killing 16 of the "Haxby's" crew and setting her on fire and took 24 survivors aboard.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CABINET CHANGES

CAIRO, Dec. 6

Abdel Badaoui Pasha has been appointed Finance Minister in succession to Hassan Bey Sadek who becomes Minister of Defence.

The new Finance Minister is a Royal Councillor and lawyer of international fame. He has been offered Cabinet posts many times previously, but has always refused them.

Hassan Bey Sadek is an engineering expert whose knowledge will be valuable to the Government in their air raid precautions programme.—Reuter.

SATYAGRAHA ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS

(Continued from page 13.)

and Secretary of the Bankura District Congress Committee, has informed the District Magistrate of Bankura that he would offer satyagraha at Burrabazar in Bankura on December 9 by shouting anti-war slogans.—A. P.

In Gujarat:

Balvantrai Mehta Jailed

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7

Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, Vice-President of the All-India States Peoples' Conference and a member of the A.I.C.C. who was arrested on December 3 at Ranpur in Ahmedabad District for delivering an anti-war speech was tried in the Sabarmati Central Prison and sentenced today to one year's rigorous imprisonment and recommended to be placed in "B" class.

In C. P.:

House Attached For Fine

(From Our Correspondent)

PUSAD, Dec. 7

The house of Mr. Mahajan was attached on his failure to pay the fine imposed on him. It appears that the house will be sold by auction.

Ex-Minister Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Dec. 7

Mr. Durgashankar Mehta, former Finance and Law Minister of C. P. Government was arrested at Lakhnadon in Seoni Sub-Division, while offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans. He has been removed to Seoni jail where his trial will take place tomorrow.

Ex-Minister Jailed

NAGPUR, Dec. 7.

Mr. D. K. Mehta, ex-Finance and Law Minister, C. P. who was arrested yesterday at Lakhnadon was sentenced to one year's rigorous. Mr. Mehta was placed in "A" class and brought to Nagpur Central Jail.—A. P.

In The U. P.:

Jailed For Failure To Surrender Arms

GONDA, Dec. 6

Thakur Gulab Singh, Senior Vice-Chairman, District Board, Gonda, was convicted by the local Magistrate on a charge of failure to surrender arms without licence in his possession and was sentenced to to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.—A. P.

M. L. A. Arrested

ALMORA, Dec. 7

Mr. Hargovind Panth, Member of the U. P. Assembly and President of Almora District Congress Committee, was arrested last evening at Bageswar 26 miles from Almora town under the Defence of India Rules for shouting anti-war slogans.

He is being brought to Almora jail where his trial will take place.

M. L. A. Jailed

ALMORA, Dec. 7.

Mr. Hargovind Pant, M.L.A. was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 38 (5) of the Defence of India Rules for shouting anti-war slogans this evening by the City Magistrate, Almora His trial took place in the local jail. He was recommended to "A" class.—A. P.

SARDAR JOGENDRA SINGH ARRESTED

BAHRAICH, Dec. 6.

Sardar Jogendra Singh, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly and Secretary of the Bahraich District Committee, was arrested at 11 a.m. to-day while proceeding to Khurehri to offer Satyagraha. He was immediately taken to jail.

2 SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

Mr. Jagdish Prasad Misra, Secretary of Jarwal Mandal, Congress Committee, has been sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default six months' further imprisonment.

Pandit Bhagwan Din Misra, M.L.A., was sentenced to 15 months' simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 in default six months' further imprisonment under Section 121 read with Section 38 of the Defence of India Act.—A.P.

In Bengal:

Kalipada Sarkar Arrested

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7

Kalipada Sarkar, a Congressman and a Kisan worker of Fulbari was arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

Orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. were served on Krishna Chandra Sarkar, Jogendranath Sarkar, Nidhiram Sarkar and Haripada Sarkar, Kisan workers prohibiting them from entering some 'huts' of the locality.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN NIGHT RAIDS OVER LONDON

Church Hospital And Cinema Bombed

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The chief target for Nazi raiders last night was a south-western town which was showered with high explosive and incendiary bombs. Many buildings, including a hospital, a church, a cinema and a depository were hit and houses demolished.

There were a number of fatal casualties and fires which were quickly controlled by fire services which worked throughout the raid, while rescue workers toiled as bombs fell to release 13 people who were trapped

The attacks eased off towards midnight. In the London area the alert was sounded later than usual and the all clear signal was the earliest in recent times.—Reuter.

NAZI ATTACK ON BRISTOL

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Bristol was the town which the German air force attacked in Bristol Channel last night.—Reuter.

60 U. S. FREIGHTERS FOR BRITAIN

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

American shipyards are to be expanded to construct 60 fast 10,000 ton freighters for England, according to authoritative shipping circles here.—Reuter.

French India Assembly Votes For De Gaulle

PONDICHERRY, Dec. 6.

The French India Assembly has passed a resolution extending whole-heartedly support to the Free French Movement of Gen. de Gaulle.—A. P.

New Commander Of Japanese Fleet In S. China

TOKYO, Dec. 7.

Vice-Admiral Boshiro Hosogaya has been appointed the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Fleet in South China waters in succession to Tanimoto.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. Member Jailed

DIAMOND HARBOUR, Dec.7

Mr. Charu Chandra Bhandari, member of the All-India Congress Committee and President of the Diamond Harbour Sub-Divisional Congress Committee, who was arrested yesterday while shouting anti-war slogans, was sentenced this morning under the Defence of India Act by the sub-Divisional Officer to 1 year's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default two months further imprisonment.

Mr. Bhandari made a short statement pleading guilty to the charge. The Magistrate placed him in "B" class. It is learnt that he is being transferred to the Central Jail, Alipore.—A. P.

In Maharashtra:

Ex-Parliamentary Secretary Taken In Custody

NASIK CITY, Dec. 7.

Bhaurao Sakharam Hirey, M.L.A., President of the Nasik District Congress Committee and former Parliamentary Secretary offered Satyagraha at Malegaon last night. He was arrested and brought to the Nasik Central Prison. His trial will take place on Monday.—A. P.

Chhedilal Gupta Sentenced

HARDOI, Dec. 7.

Mr. Chhedilal Gupta, M.L.A., President District Congress Committee, arrested yesterday under the Defence of India Rules, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo two months' further imprisonment.—A. P.

In Bengal:

Offers Satyagraha Again

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

For the fourth time Mr. Jiwan Lal Pandit, President of the Burrabazar Congress Committee and member of the A. I. C. C. offered Satyagraha to-day by adopting the same procedure of shouting anti-war slogans. Starting from Royal Exchange Place, Mr. Pandit paraded the streets around the Dalhousie Square, shouting slogans being followed by a crowd of Congressmen.—A. P.

Arrested For Speech In Court Compound

KRISHNAGAR (Nadia), Dec. 7.

Mr. Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, member of the A. I. C. C. from Bengal, was arrested by the Police for making an anti-war speech before a gathering in the District Judge's Court compound this afternoon.

He will be placed on trial on December 12.—A. P.

MRS. DURGABAI JOG FINED RS. 200.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 7.

Mrs. Durgabai Jog, a Congress

(Continued on page 21.)

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Magsar Sud 9. 1997
Muslim : Zilkad 8, 1359
Parsi : Tir 5, 1310
Hightide : 6-00; 19-55
Lowtide : 13-21
Sunrise : 7h. 0m.
Sunset : 6h. 2m.

MANGALDAS MARKET

In pursuance to the Bombay Shops' Act, the shops near Mangaldas Market will be closed every Sunday.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Law of Self-Determination" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

STUDENTS' MUSIC CIRCLE

Light music by Mrs. Jyotsna Bhole under the auspices of the Students' Music Circle, R. R. College, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Swami Vrathananda, Acharya Chithodgad Gurukul, will speak on Vedopadesh to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VIC. GARDENS

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. G. S. Yellapurkar.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA

Annual prize distribution of the Institution will be held to-day (Sun.) at 3 p.m. S.T.) in the Vidyalaya Lecture Hall, at Gowalia Tank Rd., when Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta will preside.

MUKADAM CLERKS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Mukadam Clerks' Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Shak Gali, Kharek Bazar, Masjid Bunder Rd. Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

The 6th annual gathering and prize distribution of the above Institute will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at R. M. Bhatt High School Hall, Parel, under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual social gathering of the Muslim Students' Association of the St. Xavier's College will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. in the College Hall. Mr. Habib Rahimtoola, President of the Association, will preside.

LECTURE ON MUSIC

On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, Prof. Yeshvantrao (Sangeet Kesari), will deliver a lecture on the attendant reginis of "Malakaunsa" in the Kalabhavan Hall at Vahedin Mansion, Poibavdi, Parel, to-day (Sunday) from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Ganesha Lodge, Theosophical Society, Sjt. Songvikar Maharaj will lecture in Marathi at the Ganesha Lodge, T.S., Empress Mahal, "B" Block, Khodadad Circle, Dadar, to-day (Sunday). Subject: "Message of the Bhagwat Geeta."

BOMBAY RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S PARTY

Under the auspices of the above Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. on Dadar Chaupaty. The subject will be "Our Party and the War." Mr. V. B. Karnik, Dr. Shetty, Mr. Rajaram Panday, Mr. Kale, Mr. Ahamad Zai and others will address the meeting.

"B" WARD PRIMARY MUSLIM LEAGUE NO. 1

Under the auspices of the above organisation a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Minara Masjid, Memon Wada Rd., when Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League will address the meeting on "Pakistan." Loudspeakers will be installed.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCIATION

Public debate on "Gandhism has emasculated the Indian Youth" to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Vanmali Hall Building, Dadar. Mr. Sohanlal Agarwala will move the proposition and Mr. B. M. Cariappa will lead the opposition. Mrs. Violet Alva will preside.

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd., to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. All are cordially invited.

Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly Hindi classes on the teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa, at 5-30 p.m. at the same place.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Waterloo Bridge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Spring Parade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Susan and God" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Westerner" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Pinocchio" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Hindustan Hamara" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Sanskar" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Sandesa" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jange Azadi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deepak" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Sunday Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Divali" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pak Daman" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

MANDVI DISTT. CONG. COMMITTEE

An ordinary meeting of the Council of Mandvi Distt. Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at the Committee's office.

KARNATAK SANGH

Under the auspices of Karnatak Sangh, a meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Brahama Samaj Hall at 3-30 p.m. to bid farewell to Mr. D. R. Kale, the Superintendent of Provisional Co-operative Bank, Bombay and one of the Founders of the Karnatak Sangh. Mr. G. R. Madhabhavi will preside.

On the same day and at the same place at 4-30 p.m. Prof. S. S. Malvad, M.A. (Professor of Kanarese, Karnatak College, Dharwar) and Mr. V. M. Inamdar will deliver lectures in Kannada. Prof. D. P. Patrawali will preside.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY

In connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Society, a public meeting will be held at the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Rd., to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. D. Bhat Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, will preside.

WORKERS AND INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE

Meherally On The Only Way To Improve Their Lot

A plea that workers should make a full contribution in India's fight for independence as only an independent India could effect any appreciable improvement in their deplorable conditions of life and work, was made by Mr Yusuf Meherally General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, while addressing a public meeting held at Kamgar Maidan on Friday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, President of the F Ward Congress Committee presided in the unavoidable absence of Dr. M. D. D. Gilder ex-Minister of Bombay, who was to preside.

Mr. Joshi said that Congress was offering individual Satyagraha to make its position clear as to the present European war.

FOR VINDICATION

Mr. Yusuf Meherally said that the world was in the throes of a new order as a sequel to the present world war. Proceeding he said that a representative Satyagraha wherein all the representatives of the Indian Legislatures and of Congress organisations were participating was the present phase of India's struggle for the vindication of her national demand.

Mr. Meherally appealed to the working class, to realise that until the movement for Indian freedom was victorious, there would be little appreciable improvement in their deplorable conditions of life and work. He hoped that the workers would make their full contribution in the fight for Indian Independence.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet today (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. at Nana Chauk, Tramstand, Gowalia Tank.

Sherjan Hanged In Jail

QUETTA, Dec. 7

Sherjan, the murderer of Major Barnes Political Agent of Zhob Agency, Baluchistan, was hanged in Mach Central Jail.—United Press.

Meeting Of Bombay Editors

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sub-Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference Standing Committee a meeting of the Editors of Newspapers and Periodicals in Bombay, will be held on Tuesday for enlisting their support for the work of the Conference and particularly in regard to the status and function of the proposed Provincial Press Advisory Committee The meeting will be held at 5 p.m. at the Journalists' Association Hall, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road.

Bombay And Suburbs:

Acharya Bhise Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Dec. 7

Acharya Bhise of Bordi, who offered Satyagraha at Umbergaon on Friday, has been convicted under Rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. He was awarded "B" class.

Acharya Bhise, on the eve of his arrest, gave the following message to his students.

"On the eve of my separation from your inspiring company for a time, I make an earnest appeal to you to try to put into practice all that I have attempted to tell you so long. Nothing is dearer to me than freedom of Mother India; and that can only be achieved by your disciplined conduct and your accepting the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi. Dear Comrades, Try to keep the flag flying aloft. God bless you."

Lt.-Col. S. L. BHATIA Inaugurates Circo's "DEEPAK" at Imperial

Photo taken at the Premiere of Circo's "Deepak" at the Imperial on Saturday. Picture on the left shows Lt.-Col. Dr. Bhatia delivering his speech. To his left is Mr. R. E. M. Patel, Chairman of Circo Productions, Ltd. on his right side is Sir H. Dastur, Mr. V. R. Mehta of Royal Film Circuit, and Mr. Esmailbhoy, Manager of the Imperial.

Picture on the right shows Mrs. Bhatia; Lt.-Col. Bhatia; Mr. Chimanlal Trivedi, Managing Director of Circo Productions, Ltd. and Mr. Vasant Marathe, noted advertising Expert. Lt.-Col Bhatia, while declaring the picture open, said. "I have great pleasure to inaugurate the picture. I hope it will have a success and provide good entertainment for one and all. We in the medical profession will be interested to know the life of the doctor in the picture and how often people are desperate."

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C, . . .are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Friday, 3rd January, 1941, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

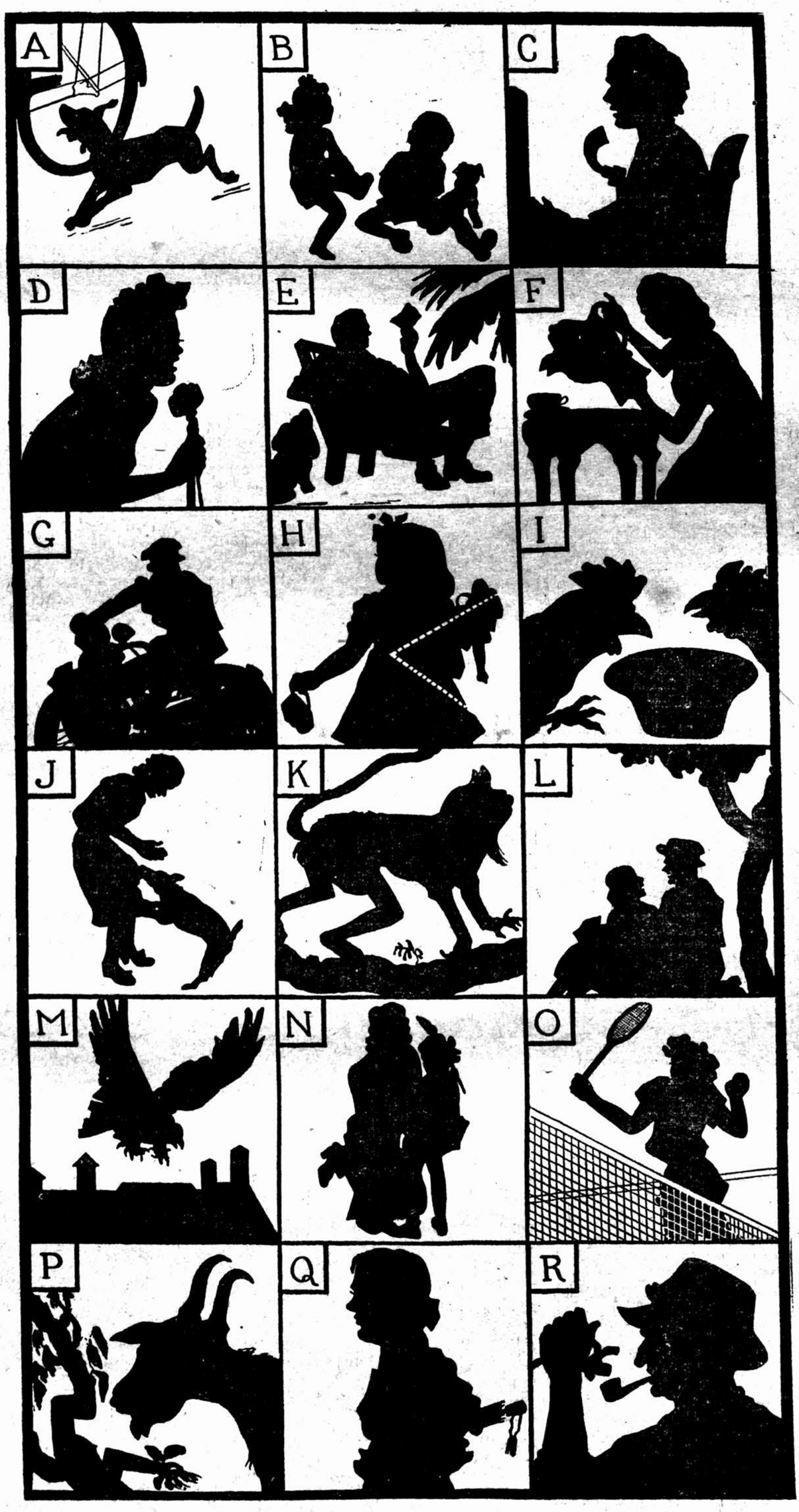
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Friday, 3rd January, 1941 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

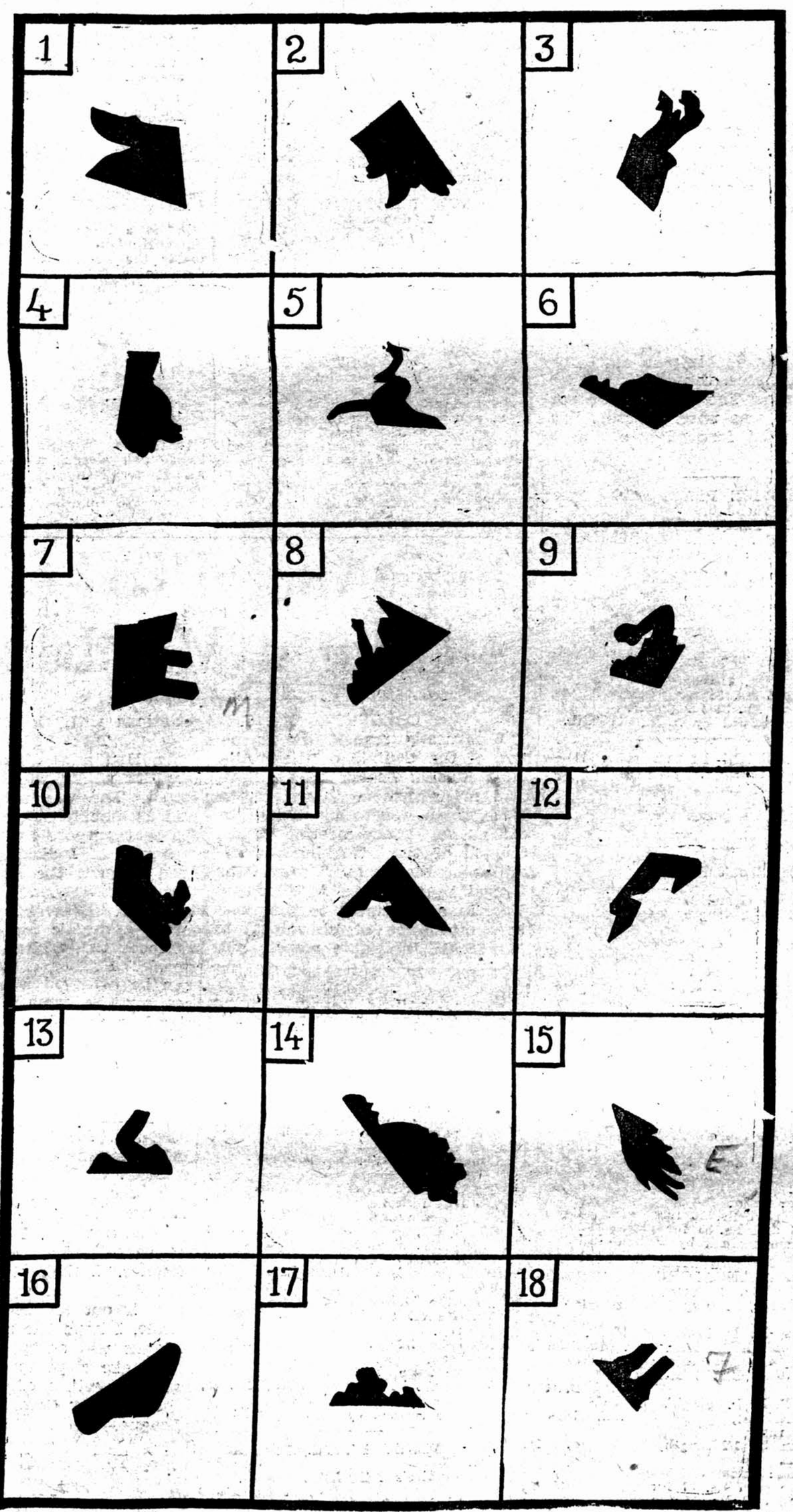
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost



CLOSING DATE
FRIDAY,
3RD JAN., 1941

(Extra Coupons See (Page 24)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY

or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry

Silhouette Competition.

8/12/40.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Usk Canters Home In Windsor Plate

Doubles For Roberts And Davison: Treble Pool Of Rs. 13,005 Unsolved

A moderate crowd turned up at Mahaluxmi, on the Second day of the Christmas meeting. The day's proceedings began rather favourably to the punters, some well backed horses obliging like good things. But towards the latter part of the afternoon, outsiders turned up in succession. Good sport, however, was provided, as many thrilling finishes were provided in the day's proceedings.

Jockeys Roberts and Davison, had a double each to his credit. Among the trainers. Talib and Badruddin saddled a couple of winners each.

USK ROMPS HOME.

The Windsor Plate, the chief event of the day was annexed in an effortless way by Mr. Petit's Usk. The Caerleon Gelding who was beaten in the last stride in the Wellington Plate, made ample amends this time. Davison astride the five year old, kept him handy and for the distance, just asked for an extra effort, and the gelding won effortlessly, by a couple of lengths. Eastern Pride from the Kashmir bracket stood down, and Illuminate was backed heavily, too. But the Link Boy colt was nowhere in the picture. One I Love, put in a good effort again, running second defying the top weight. Ati the Asterns Colt, finished third, beating Crushed Corn out of many by a neck.

Sea Battle repeated his last week's success, in the Hurstwood Plate, a ten furlong affair for class two horses. Cavalier and Motky monopolised the betting, but none of them was concerned in the finish. Sea Battle, Budapest and Golden Link were the ones that fought the issue, half a length separating each of them, Vandyke, the unlucky Idar Indian Bred again was beaten by a short head out of money.

SOME SURPRISES.

The Malad Plate provided the first surprise for the day when Star of Kashmir with Faruq Shah up, won beating the favourite Can You by nearly two lengths. But he had to run the gauntlet of an objection by Balla Bellai on Can You for interference, which however was overruled after a brief enquiry. Star of Kashmir paid the highest dividend for the day namely Rs. 166 for win. Spitfire ran a close third while Taj Subhan led the beaten brigade.

Exciting finishes were provided in the Tenley Plate and the Carlisle Plate. Greetings was the solid favourite in the former event, backed on the strength of her recent fluent victory. But she ran in the neck. The winner was Neocell the daughter of Sir Cosmo, who after an exciting argument with Deccan Queen, prevailed by a neck. Albertine and Lens had a close struggle for the third place in which the latter just beat the former by a short head, Neocell paid a fat dividend of Rs. 138 for win, incidentally providing Roberts with the second of his double for the day.

Davison completed his double on Good Care, in the last event of the day. The six year gelding came with a good record from Ceylon and Davison had to ride a pretty smart race on him to shake off the terrific challenge of. So That's That Golden Mantle and Chitor, the public favourites ran a miserable race.

Prominent, was the most popular winner of the day. The son of Sheridan was too good for the company and he won by two lengths and a half. Dry Sherry and Miss. Chief filled the minor berths.

The daily double paid Rs. 25|8 on each ticket, the smallest for the season. The daily treble of Rs. 13,005 was unsolved and has been carried forward to next Meeting.

THE NOVICE PLATE (Div I).—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mrs. A. L. Talib's MUWAFFAQ AL ILAH 7-6, ... R. J. Jadhav 1
Mr. P. R. Mehta's ALWAR 8-7 ..... K. Sheriff 2
Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumard's AYHAM 8-7, ... R. Shinde 3
Mr. Ismail Khalil's PRIDE OF MOSUL 8-7, ... M. Jamshir 4
All ran.
Won by 4 lengths, 3 lengths, short-head.
Time: 1min. 41secs.
Tote paid Rs. 38 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 27 and Rs. 31 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE NOVICE PLATE (Div II).—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. A. L. J. Talib's TIGER KING 7-6 cd. 7-12, ... Brace 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's METRO 8-7, ... Whiteside 2
Mr. Shallal Ubaid's MIKHLIF JABIR 7-6 cd. 6-13, ... Majid Khan 3
Mr. H. J. Shah's FILFIL 8-7, ... Jadhav 4
Not run: Grand Slam 8-12.
Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1min. 40-3/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 90 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE JUVENILE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's PROMINENT 8-7, ... Britt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's DRY SHERRY 8-7, ... Brace 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's MISS CHIEF 8-4, ... Maxwell 3
Mr. K. E. Dossa's ASHAVARI 8-4, ... White 4
Not run: Pomp 8-7, Textile 8-4.
Won by 2-1/2 lengths, short-head, 3/4 length.
Time: 1min. 18-1/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 16 and Rs. 35 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 1mile, 1 furlong.
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's AMULET 8-9, ... Roberts 1
Messrs. M. D. Petit and F. D. Bolton's BELL BOY 8-6 ... Davison 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaewkar of Baroda's BLUE MANTLE 9-0, ... Britt 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's KING'S WINE 8-4, ... Brace 4
All ran.
Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1min. 50-1/5secs
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 23 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by Badruddin.

THE MALAD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. A. K. Hamad's STAR OF KASHMIR 8-12 cd. 8-5, Faruq Shah 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CAN YOU 9-4, Ballo Bellai 2
Mr. Ismail Ibrahim's SPITFIRE 8-3, ... Lalloo 3
Mr. Abdul Aziz Zori's TAJ SUBHAN 7-12, ... Majid Khan 4
Not run: Majid Pasha 8-7, Lion of Lanka 8-3.
Won by 1-1/4 lengths, head, 3/4 length.
Time: 1min. 24-2/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 166 for win, Rs. 33, Rs. 23 and Rs. 28 for places.
Winner trained by Badruddin.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. M. D. Petit's USK 8-5, Davison 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ONE I LOVE 9-4, Sibbritt 2
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk of Bhopal's ATI 8-2, ... Roberts 3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CRUSHED CORN 8-4, ... Meekings 4
Not run: Eastern Pride 8-0.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, neck.
Time: 1min. 28-4/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 30 and Rs. 63 for places.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE HURSTWOOD PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.
Mr. A. Svamvur's SEA BATTLE 8-0 cd. 8-1, ... Maxwell 1
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's BUDAPEST 7-12, ... Whiteside 2
Mr. A. Fatah's GOLDEN LINK 8-0, ... Marrable 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 8-7, ... Brace 4
All ran.
Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length, short-head.
Time: 2min. 7-4/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 54 for win, Rs. 52, Rs. 55 and Rs. 52 for places.
Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE TENBY PLATE.—Distance ½ mile.
Mrs. Justice's NEOCELL 7-12, ... Roberts 1
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's DECCAN QUEEN 7-12, Marrable 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's LENS 8-4, ... Whiteside 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's ALBERTINE 8-12, cd. 8-9, ... Md. Khan 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 138 for win, Rs. 57, Rs. 19 and Rs. 28 for places.
Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. R. L. Pereira's GOOD CARE 9-0, ... Davison 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 8-0, ... Maxwell 2
Mr. F. G. Travers's APPLE JELLY 8-4, ... Eude 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOBBY IN THE BARN 7-7, Billet 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 95 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. 27 and Rs. 34 for places.
Winner trained by Mowlud Haji Ali.

'Varsity Cricket

LUCKNOW ESTABLISH 1ST INNINGS ADVANTAGE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

Low scoring marked the first day's play in the Inter-University Cricket Championship match between the Delhi University and the Lucknow University which commenced here to-day. Owing to overnight rain the wicket was on the slow side. Lucknow won the toss and put in Delhi. Bowlers immediately began to have the upper hand, and at one stage, five wickets fell for only eleven runs. Only three batsmen were able to reach double figures.

Holkar and Shafi, both left-handers, bowled fourteen overs unchanged for Lucknow and captured four and six wickets respectively for about six runs apiece.

Lucknow scored twenty for four.

DELHI UNIVERSITY (1ST INNINGS):—78 (Holkar four for 28, Shafi six for 37).

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY (1ST INNINGS):—142 (Roman 56, Haleem 61).

DELHI UNIVERSITY (2ND INNINGS):—20 for no loss.—A. P.

Ranji Trophy

U. P. MEETS BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The Ranji Trophy match between Bengal and the United Provinces began to-day. Palia won the toss for U. P. and put his men in and did not fare too well as they closed with 191.

Bengal when stumps were drawn had collected 20 for the loss of one.

Scores:—

UNITED PROVINCES (1ST INNINGS):—191 (C. Palia 45, Aftab Ahmed—not out 21; Bhattacharjee six for 40).

BENGAL (1ST INNINGS):—20 for one wicket.—A. P.

Durand For Mohammedan Sporting

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

Mohammedan Sporting won the Durand Tournament by defeating the Warwickshire Regiment by two goals to one.—A. P.

Hockey

DHYAN CHAND'S TEAM HELD

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

Before a large crowd in the Sir Fazli Hussain Hockey Tournament to-day the Ferozepore District Sports Association led by the world hockey "Wizard" Dhyan Chand drew with the Lahore Division N.-W. Railway, the score being two goals all, and the Sikh National Club defeated the D. H. A. Gurdaspur by one goal to nil.—A. P.

Ali Hasan Memorial Tourney

MEERUT, Dec. 7.

In the second replay between Meerut Police and Meerut Youngs (B) in the Ali Hasan Memorial Hockey Tournament this morning Police beat Youngs by one goal to nil.—A. P.

Huq's Appeal To League Council Members

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

"I earnestly request the members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League who have read my statement to write to Mr. Jinnah requesting him to call an emergency meeting of the Council of the Working Committee of the League," says the Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, in a statement to the press in continuation of his appeal to Mr. M. A. Jinnah to reopen negotiations with the Congress.

TWO POINTS.

Mr. Huq adds: "There are two essential points which we cannot forget. The war must be won and as quickly as possible and for that purpose the whole of the resources of India must be mobilised towards the achievement of this object. Secondly, the Constitution of India should be changed in a drastic manner in order to meet the aspirations of the people. Neither of these objects can be achieved unless the various communities come to some understanding regarding not merely the framework, but also the details of the scheme.

HIS PROPOSALS.

I repeat once again that the All-India Muslim League will have earned the gratitude of the millions of Indian people if they take the lead in the matter. I am working out details of the proposals which I think should be considered by the joint conference. I shall send the list to Mr. Jinnah for approval before I give it out to the public. Meanwhile, I hope the members of the League will accept my suggestion and take steps to have an emergency meeting of the Council or the Working Committee of the League.—A. P.

Dr. Zaheer Granted Leave

LUCKNOW, Dec. 7.

The Executive Council of the Lucknow University at its meeting last evening decided to grant the application for leave of Dr. Hussain Zaheer, Reader in Chemistry at the Lucknow University, reserving the right to recall him before the conclusion of his leave, if necessary.

Dr. Zaheer had applied for leave till April 30, 1941, with permission to affix the summer vacation thereto "for urgent private reasons."

Dr. Zaheer is one of the Congress members of the U. P. Legislative Assembly and has been selected to offer satyagraha. He is expected to court arrest in the course of the next few days.—A. P.

Films To See This Week

RAY OF HOPE TO DUFFERS

Small Causes Court Ex-Judge's Advice To Anjuman-i-Islam Scholars

"To the student who is dubbed as a dullard, I would say a word of hope. Mr. Winston Churchill, who is today found to be the only person fit enough to lead Britain in her distress, was considered a hopeless duffer as a student. In fact his father was so fed up of him that he packed him off to an army school." Thus observed Mr. Hussain Tayabji, Retired Judge of the Small Causes Court, presiding at the annual prize distribution of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay, on Friday evening.

To the accompaniment of loud applause, cheering and acclamation, several of the youngsters were the recipients of trophies, medals and prizes at the hands of the President, for proficiency in studies and sports.

At the outset Mr. S. S. Densavi Headmaster of the school read out the report for the year 1939-40. The school which 20 years ago was short of students had today to turn out many candidates for want of accommodation. This deficiency, it was hoped would be remedied by adding fresh storeys to one of the buildings in the premises of the school. He appealed to magnanimous Muslims of Bombay to contribute generously towards this project.

SPORTS RECORD

The School had won the Harris Shield for three years in succession; the Giles Shield was also won by them consecutively for three years. This was a record for inter-school cricket championship. In other branches of sports also the teams entered by the school had distinguished themselves in various tournaments.

Their results at the last Matriculation Examination were 54.2 per cent. as against the 51 per cent. of the University.

The President in the course of his Urdu speech said that as an old student of the school in the last century he was today noticing a marvellous change in the Alma Mater.

The school was an institution which had made notable progress in all its activities. To the students his message was to persevere in their studies and build a character based on honesty, diligence and truthfulness, for upon these three qualities depended their future success. To the parents of the pupils the advice was to give their children every encouragement during their school career. There was no need to be disheartened if a student was found dull in his class. Many such students were figures of world renown.

'SNEH BANDHAN'

Great India Pictures have completed their ambitious picture "Sneh Bandhan" or "Intizar". A moving, powerful story, a well thought of and technically efficient scenario, terse and powerful dialogue, appealing songs, a moving theme, efficient technical execution, a selected cast viz. Miss Bibbo, Navin Yagnik, E. Billimoria, Jal Merchant, Bose, Rajkumari etc., intelligent direction and above all the enlightened and painstaking supervision by Seth Kikubhai B. Desai have made this picture "Sneh Bandhan" or "Intizar" is a story of mother love, and is scheduled to be released at Royal Opera House

Arun and Leela Chitnis in 'Kanchan' Chitra Pictures first release, shortly coming.

Mr. Shaw's Appointment And After

By Y. A. Fazalbhoy

The recent announcement of the appointment of Mr. Alexander Shaw, a British Film Producer in an advisory capacity in this country had given rise to various misunderstandings, justified to a large extent by the ambiguous terms in which the announcement was made. Doubts as to the position which Mr. Shaw was meant to occupy and the functions which he would have to perform have, however, now been set at rest by an Associated Press news item that Mr. Shaw is not to be—as was at first supposed—Film Adviser to the Government of India but that he has been appointed as Adviser to the Film Advisory Board, established sometime ago, and that he is expected to give advice on the preparation by Indian studios of documentary films for exhibition in India, the Dominions and the British Empire.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

The Film Advisory Board in the short time that it has functioned—has done a good deal of worthwhile constructive work and everyone must feel pleased that its organisation is to be strengthened by the addition of a man who has had considerable previous experience in the preparation of documentary films. It is something that the Government of India are at last waking up to the importance of the film. But it is to be hoped that they will not stop short with the importation of an expert to advise the Film Advisory Board. They have taken one step in the right direction. Now, it is up to us in the film industry to make them go further and take a more lively interest in the problems of the industry in general.

I would like to urge once again on the public and appeal to my friends and co-workers in the industry that an agitation should be started to move the Government of India to set up a regular Film Department under the control of one of the Members of Viceroy's Executive Council.

NEED OF CO-ORDINATION

There is an urgent necessity for co-ordinating the various branches of the industry to work in close harmony, firstly, to make the people of India conscious of the dangers that they have to face, and to make them realise what an important part this country is playing in the war on the side of British Empire. Secondly, a Film Department in the Government of India can help effectively in placing the industry on a firm financial footing and can also advise on marketing our films abroad in the same way as the various commercial experts engaged by the Government are doing for other key industries. And lastly, this department can also help in the constructive and educational propaganda which is carried out by the various Provincial Governments to eradicate evils due to illiteracy, superstition and such other factors.

CULTURAL IMPORTANCE

No one can deny that the Film Industry is big enough and important enough for such consideration. Many crores of rupees are invested in it and many thousands of people of all classes have come to depend on it for a livelihood. Many small subsidiary industries have been built round it. Already it has come to occupy the eighth rank among the industries of the country and, given proper encouragement, there is no doubt that it will take the same place in this country that the film industry of Hollywood occupies in the economic life of America. And from the point of view of cultural importance the film industry occupies a place superior to almost any other industry even to-day. In the re-organisation of the country, in bringing about unity between our warring communities and castes, in familiarising our different provinces with each other's habits and customs, it can perform a service which is really invaluable. It is, therefore essential for India to have a well-organised Film Department.

Although in my previous article I had expressed regret that an Indian had not been selected for the post to which Mr. Alexander Shaw has been appointed, I had also stated that this move was welcome because the present appointment would surely lead, in due course, to the setting up of a Film Department. The next step in this direction should be the immediate appointment of a competent Indian as Film Advisor to the Government who would set up and organise the Film Department.

New Picture Of This Week

Circo's 'Deepak' At Imperial

"Deepak," the new Circo Production, which was inaugurated at the Imperial by Col. Bhatia yesterday is easily this week's attraction to the cine-fans. It is a story of an idealist physician, whose very humanity leads him to put to death an old woman, no longer useful to herself and to the world. This is followed by a tense drama, which had best be appreciated on the screen.

All the other Indian films have been in town for several weeks. Among them notably, "Bandhan," at Roxy, "Dnyaneshwar" at Central and "Narsi Bhagat" at Krishna are such as will bear repetition for many more weeks and there is not the slightest suggestion of their being withdrawn.

Some others like "Pak Daman" at Minerva, "Hindustan Hamara" at Novelty and "Sandesa" at West End, whose popularity has once again got an impetus owing to its being certified as a good film by Censors, might be withdrawn in a week or two.

FOREIGN PICTURES

"Spring Parade" at Regal in which Deanna Durbin is the star is easily the most attractive picture among the foreign films. Her many songs and beautiful simple acting as an Austrian peasant girl are truly captivating.

"Pinocchio" at New Empire has probably settled down for a third week's run, as is to be expected in the case of a Walt Disney full-length Cartoon. It is a delightful show not only for children, but their parents also.

"Susan and God" at Metro is a fine film for sophisticated taste in which Joan Crawford gives a very good performance.

"The Westerner" at Excelsior stars Gary Cooper as a horseman and tough guy of the screen. He is well matched with the new English actress Lilian Bend.

"Waterloo Bridge" at Capitol has been revived for the third time in this city during the last few weeks and that is its own recommendation to those who have not yet seen it.

"Hindu" Answers M.D.'s Charge-Sheet

TALK OF ASSURANCE AND BAD BARGAINING IS SIMPLE NONSENSE

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

In an editorial under the caption "'An Unnecessary Controversy", the "Hindu" says:—

"'We do not, for obvious reasons, propose to go into the merits of the controversy over the Editors' Conference at Delhi to which Mr. Mahadev Desai has given a personal turn by insisting, in the face of a categorical denial by the President of the Conference, that some assurance, oral if not written, was given by Mr. Srinivasan and that it was only as a result of this that the Government withdrew the order under Rule 41 of the Defence of India Rules.

SIMPLE NONSENSE

But Mr. Desai also refers with disapproval to a sentence in Mr. Srinivasan's presidential address that ran as follows: "We may, at the outset, reiterate that it is far from our intention to create difficulies for the Government or impede their war effort". A "communique" issued by the Madras Government has stated that the India Government's decision to withdraw the order "was definitely based on the assurance contained in the opening speech of Mr. Srinivasan" and then proceeds to quote the sentence we have extracted above.

Mr. Desai, with an air of triumph, points to this as a conclusive proof of his charge that an assurance had been given, his comment on the sentence extracted from Mr. Srinivasan's speech being: "This was plain and simple bargaining and bad bargaining at that." We are only concerned to show here that this is simple nonsense.

RUNS AMOK OF PRESS

Mr. Srinivasan was merely stating what has been actual practice of practically the entire press of the country ever since the war began. In view of the fact that Mr. Desai himself warmly declared, in his speech before the Delhi Conference in which he expounded 'the Satyagrahi case' at length, 'let me tell you that it is a libel to say that we are hindering the war effort", it is to say the least incomprehensible why he should run amok of the press for taking up an identical attitude. It may be that Mr. Desai's ideas on what would or would not constitute a hindrance of war effort are different from those of the Government on the one hand, and from those of this or that among his many fellow-editors. Incidentally, it is worth noting that the "National Herald" contends, with the regard to the three leading articles for which it has been asked by the U. P. Government to furnish security, that they 'are not of a nature likely to impede the war effort." That assumes that the object of the press is not to impede war effort; and Mr. Srinivasan in his speech said nothing more than what the "Herald" and Mr. Desai himself have subscribed to.

Differences of opinion are likely to arise, however, as we have already pointed, in deciding whether in any given case there has or has not been an attempt 'to impede the war effort'. The order under Rule 41 invested the Government with authority to sit solely in judgment over the newspapers and to decide in each case on their own responsibility whether any publication amounted to "impeding war efforts". This was presented by newspapers of every shade of opinion throughout the country. Mr. Srinivasan, in his address at the Delhi Conference, voiced this indignation when he said that the Government, under the plea of 'preventing exploitation of newspapers by the sponsors of the Satyagraha movement', were themselves 'attempting to exploit the newspapers to help them to control the political movement in the name of efforts to win the war'; and he went on emphatically to declare: "The charge that the Satyagraha movement is pro-Hitler and therefore all publicity relating to it is fomenting anti-war activity is manifestly unjust and cannot be accepted. We must make it plain that we cannot and will not be parties to the suppression of all normal political activity in the name of the war."

CHANGE FOR BETTER

The Government of India saw the force of these objections and agreed that they should be guided, in deciding as to what is legitimate publication and what is not, by the opinion of responsible representatives of the press, that for this purpose Advisory Committees should be set up at Delhi and at the Provincial Centres and that if action against any paper was contemplated, the Committee concerned should invariably be consulted before anything was done. This has been widely acknowledged as having brought a definite change for the better in the position of the newspapers. "The Indian Social Reformer" has correctly summed up the advantages thus:

"The Editor is now left to use his own discretion, with the Press Adviser functioning only in case doubt arises in the Editor's own mind. If his judgment is wrong, the matter will be referred to an Advisory Committee of Editors, both in the Provinces and at the Centre, and deliberate and systematic attempt to impede the war effort has to be proved before official action can be taken. In short, a body of fellow-editors is now interposed between the Journalist and Government".

NO ILLUSIONS

Nobody pretends that the editors' conference has wrought a miracle or that the press does not still suffer from many of the grievous disabilities; the resolution adopted at the conference should make it abundantly clear that the organisers were under no illusions in this respect. But the conference met for a limited and specific purpose—to protest against an order that proposed to substitute the ukase of the Government for the discretion of the Editor—and it succeeded in restoring the "status quo". A Conference of Editors of Newspapers representing the most diverse opinions could not have usefully attempted anything more ambitious. They met, not as propagandists for this or that particular school of politics, but as members of a profession whose common aim is the service of the public. If Mr. Mahadev Desai had borne this simple distinction in mind, he would not have raised what we cannot help characterising as an unedifying and wholly unnecessary controversy".—A. P.

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NS1

KANTI SOAP FOR COMPLEXION
SWASTIK OIL MILLS, LTD. BOMBAY 15.

Mahatma Can't Help It

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

"Regret inability even unwillingness to interfere notwithstanding my regard and friendship for the brothers. Feel ban cannot be lifted without their apologising for indiscipline."

Thus read a telegram sent by Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Barada Prasanna Pain, a prominent member of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party.

Mr. Pain had telegraphed Mahatma Gandhi requesting him to direct immediate withdrawal of the Congress High Command ban on Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in order to put an end to the wrangle in Bengal Congress Politics.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

WARDHA, Dec. 7

Inquiries in Sewagram reveal that Mahatma Gandhi, although weak, is feeling better than last week.—A. P.

AZAD IN PATNA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, left tonight for Patna.—A. P.

Azad In Allahabad On Monday

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, is expected here on the morning of December 9, according to information received at the A.I.C.C. office.—A P.

"NATIONAL HERALD" DEPOSITS SECURITY

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6.

The security of Rs. 6,000 demanded from the "National Herald" by the U.P. Government was deposited by them to-day.—A.P.

NEHRU URGED TO STRESS IMPORTANCE OF GERMAN DEFEAT

Cable From "Nation" Of New York

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

A cablegram, addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from "The Nation" of New York, was received here last night at the Provincial Congress Committee. It reads:—"Urge article on English-Indian relations and war simultaneously emphasising importance of German defeat."

The cablegram has been redirected to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dehra Dun Jail.—United Press.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1941

New York: Dec. 7.

Previous closing	10.25
To-day's opening	10.21
Difference	—4
To-day's closing	10.23
Difference	—2

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 199/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool: Dec. 7.

Previous closing	7.96
To-day's opening	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Dec. 7.

New York cotton was adversely affected by discouraging Bombay cables which induced increased hedging and liquidation, but local and trade support appeared at lower levels. Trading in March began at 10.21, i.e. four points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on scattered hedging and liquidation but thereafter steadier trend developed on stray buying orders and week-end trade calling with March finally closing at 10.23.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

December (10.19/19) 10.18/18
March (10.24/24) 10.21/21
May (10.19/19) 10.15/14

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—

American January (8.02) Closed
American March (7.94) Closed
Egyptian Giza January (11.13) Closed
Egyptian Giza March (11.07) Closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: Dec. 7.

Castorseeds December/Janry (Unquoted) Closed.

Linseed Bombay Calcutta Dec/Janry (£19 1/4 quoted) Closed

Linseed La Plata Janry (£11 1/2 quoted) Closed

Groundnuts Coromandal Dec/Janry (£17 1/4 quoted) Closed

JUTES

Dundee December (£42) Closed
Lightning December (£37) Closed

RUBBER

Spot (11 15/16d paid) Closed
Forward January March (12 1/4d paid and buyers) Closed

METALS

Tin (£257 buyers, £257 1/4 sellers. Quiet) Closed.
Electric Copper (£62) Closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) Closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: Dec. 7.

Previous closing	Not received
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: Dec. 7.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: Dec. 7.

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: Dec. 7.

The following cable was received from London:—

Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London: Dec. 7.

Spot (23d) Closed
Forward (23d) Closed

LONDON GOLD

London: Dec. 7.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) Closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Dec. 7.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/8 to 0-4) 0-3 5/8 to 0-4
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: Dec. 7.

There was no trading during the night session

BRITAIN AND CHINA

Move For Secret Military Alliance?

A JAPANESE REPORT NOT CONFIRMED BY LONDON

TOKYO, December 7.

A Shanghai dispatch to the Japanese News Agency asserts that negotiations are now proceeding between the British Ambassador to China and Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, for the conclusion of a secret military alliance between Britain and China.

The agency attributes the report to "a reliable Chinese source" in Shanghai. It adds that the terms of the proposed alliance would include strong efforts by Great Britain to expedite war supplies to Chungking from India, Burma as well as Singapore; aircraft plants to be established in India, Burma and Singapore, from where the latest types of aircraft could be sent to Chungking, and in case Britain and Japan should be involved in war, the forces of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek to come under the command of the British Commander-in-Chief in the Far East.

LONDON. — No confirmation could be obtained of this report in official circles in London, to-night, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. Official circles, however, add a warning against speculative stories now being circulated regarding the present visit of the British Ambassador to Chungking. —Reuter.

SATYAGRAHA ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS

(Continued from page 14.)

worker, who had offered Satyagraha at Belwadi, in Indapur Taluqa, on Thursday night, was arrested here this morning, and was later sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to three months' simple imprisonment.

Mrs. Jog preferred jail. She was placed in 'B' class.

In Andhra:

Tirumal Rao Jailed

COCONADA, Dec. 7.

Mr. M. Tirumal Rao, M.L.A. (Central), and member, A.I.C.C., offered Satyagraha at ten this morning by shouting anti-war slogans at Tuni. He was immediately arrested by the Police and brought for trial before the Divisional Magistrate at Peddapuram.

He was sentenced under the Defence of India Rules to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default, to undergo six months' further imprisonment. He was placed in "B" class.

A Rajahmundry message says that Mr. K. K. Das, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate of Rajahmundry, sentenced Mr. Chatti Krishna Rao, a Congressman of Sitanagram, to imprisonment till the rising of the court and fine of Rs. 300, in default to six months' further imprisonment.—A. P.

In Tamil Nad:

Muslim M. L. A. Jailed

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

Mr. K. S. Muhamed Abdul Kader, M.L.A., President of the Madura District Board, was arrested this morning in his village, Batlagundu for offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans. He was sentenced by the Additional District Magistrate, Madura, to one year's simple imprisonment and Rs. 250 fine, in default to six months' further imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules, on each of the two counts, and Rs. 50 fine, in default two days' simple imprisonment under the Town Nuisance Act.—A. P.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MAHATMA

For Getting Necessary Instructions

LAHORE, December 7.

SARDAR SAMPURAN SINGH, CONGRESS M.L.A., AND LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE PUNJAB ASSEMBLY, IN A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS, SAYS:—

"I HAD TAKEN STEPS TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA AGAIN TODAY, AND YESTERDAY HAD WRITTEN A LETTER TO THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE LYALLPUR, TO GIVE HIM NOTICE TO THAT EFFECT. SINCE THEN I HAVE RECEIVED INTIMATION FROM MAHATMA GANDHI ORDERING ME TO DESIST FROM DOING THE SAME TILL FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS FROM HIM. THEREFORE, I HAVE HAD TO POSTPONE THE SATYAGRAHA FOR THE PRESENT, AND AM IN COMMUNICATION WITH MAHATMA GANDHI TO GET THE NECESSARY INSTRUCTIONS."—A. P.

Greeks Press Forward To Keep Enemy On Move

(Continued from page 13.)

of the most satisfactory aspects of the present position is the increasing uncertainty behind the Italian lines. The latest prisoners taken by the Greeks speak of disorder in the Italian rear, and also mention a strong Communist current among the Italian troops. While these reports may only be used by the prisoners to ingratiate themselves with their captors it is certainly a fact that bands of Italian prisoners have been gathering togetner in singsongs, and leaving no doubt by their jovial behaviour that they are glad to be out of what they regard as an unpopular war.

Details of the Greek advance towards Clithora and its famous gorges are not yet available, but it is understood that the Greeks are pressing forward with all possible speed in this sector in order to keep the Italians continually on the move. Further north were massive heights of Travitza and other peaks bar the way to the heart of Albania, the Greek infantry are displaying great determination and the Greek staff marked shrewdness in taking advance little pockets driven into the enemy's positions.

There are two main fronts in the direction of Berat and towards Elbasan—and on both the Greeks are progressing favourably. It should be emphasised, however, that the Greeks are still a considerable distance from either of these centres. The whole second line of Italian defence will have to be cleaned up before these towns are menaced.—Reuter.

GERMANY PLAYING DIPLOMATIC GAME?

Turkey To Mediate Between Italy And Greece

ZURICH, Dec. 7.

Exaggerated reports appear to have been cabled to London about Germany's attitude towards Italy's war with Greece. To judge by the telegrams received here from London, an impression has been conveyed there that Swiss correspondent in Berlin have reported a desire on the part of Wilhelmstrasse to induce Italy to come to terms with Greece and cut her losses.

This is not correct. The only reference to the matter in the Swiss press appears in the Zurich newspaper "Die Tat", whose Berlin correspondent carries a suggestion current there that Turkey is mediating between Italy and Greece. The insinuation the Germans are obviously trying to convey is that Turkey is coming into Germany's diplomatic game. —Reuter.

ROOSEVELT PLEDGES AID TO GREECE

NEW YORK, DEC. 7.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS PLEDGED AMERICAN AID TO GREECE.—REUTER.

Another Italian Commander Relieved Of Command?

LONDON, Dec. 7

Another Italian commander has been relieved of his command "at his request". It is General Cesare Deveechi, Commander of the Italian forces based on the Aegean, according to the Official Italian News Agency.

The same source states that General Bastico has been appointed Governor of the Dodecanese and Commander of their armed forces.

The 56 year old General de Veechi has been Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Italian islands in the Aegean, since 1936. He was the Governor of Italian Somaliland, between 1923 and 28 His successor General Bastico commanded "the 23rd March" Blackshirt Division in the Abyssinia campaign.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT OXFORD

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Cambridge (one goal and two tries, 11 points) beat Oxford (placed goal and dropped goal, nine points) in the annual inter-Varsity Rugger match, for which no blues are being awarded owing to the war.—Reuter.

Local Cricket

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI MAKE 171 FOR 4

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A cricket match was played today, on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, between the Hindu Representative Eleven and the Raja Saheb of Jath's Eleven.

The former went in first and had put up 171 runs for the loss of 4 wickets, before the stumps were drawn for the day, L. P. Jai contributing 58. The game will be continued to-morrow (Sunday).

KANGA'S XI v. ISLAM GYM.

Another cricket match played in the city to-day was between the Kanga's Eleven and the Islam Gymkhana, on the latter's ground.

The Kanga's XI made 177 runs for the loss of 3 wickets. The Muslim team was skippered by Wazir Ali.

The game will be continued tomorrow (Sunday).

STOP PRESS

PRICE FOR PEACE

BELGRADE.—The annexation by Germany of Alsace Lorraine and the use of the French Fleet is the price which Hitler is going to ask M. Laval to pay for peace according to reliable information reaching Belgrade. It is believed that when M. Laval visits Berlin, he will be asked to agree to a peace treaty under which the only territorial concession required of France will be Alsace Lorraine. Nothing whatever will be demanded on behalf of Italy. France's Colonial Empire will remain intact including Nice, Corsica and Tunis—the ostensible reason for Italy's entry into the war. It is stated that Herr Hitler will promise M. Laval that the German army will evacuate France except the Channel Ports from which Germany will continue her attack on England. Even this territory, however, will be placed under French administration.—Reuter.

On The Air

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the film fan. 5-30 Ramanand Sharma. 5-45 Indira Wadkar: Vocal music. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Ashima Banerji. 6-25 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 Dhani Ram. 7 For Villagers only. 7-45 Usman Khan. 8 Next week's programmes. 8-10 Ramanand Sharma. 8-30 Fortnightly Economic review. 8-45 Indora Wadkar: Vocal music. 9-45 As in Delhi 2. 10 It has happened or Sarangi recital. 10-5 Ramanand Sharma. 10-20 Dhani Ram. 10-30 Usman Khan.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7 Interval.

85.84 metres (3,495 kc/s)

7-15 p.m. Ashima Banerji. 7-25 Ramanand Sharma. 7-35 Indira Wadkar: Vocal music. 8 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 E. Roberts. 9-45 Dadra and Ghazal. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 A song recital. 10-18 Operatic selections.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Venkatswami Naidu. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 In one mood. 8-33 Juthika Roy. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Screen Snapshots. 9-45 Sheela Pandit. 10 Close down. 10-30 V. Veelkanth's talk on Jasama Oden (G.) 10-45 Azmat Husein. 11 H. Khan Mastana. 11-15 Recitations from Hindustani Poems. 11-20 Purushottam. 11-30 Gujarati news-play. 11-45 Bai Azam Bai of Kolhapur. 12-20 p.m. Three Stars. 12-30 Bindrabani on Hamidi. 12-40 Geet with Orchestra. 12-50 Taranas. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Panditrao Nagarker. 1-20 Ramnathkar: Jaltarang. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Bai Azam Bai. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 A I R Trio: Garba Tune. 5-45 Yellapurkar. 5-55 Surbahar solo. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Panditrao Nagarker 6-30 Instrumental duets. 6-40 Sheela Pandit. 6-55 H. Khan Mastana. 7-15 Vichitra Been. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 A I R Qawwal Party. 7-40 Azmat Husain. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in Sport. 8-45 Marathi News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 An introduction 10-10 London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Ladies only. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Azmat Husain. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Shridhar Parsokar. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5 25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Azam Bai. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Master Mohammad. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Azmat Husain. 8-10 Navsariwala. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 H. Khan Mastana. 9-15 Azam Bai. 9-40 Panditrao Nagarker. 10 Shaitani Murti: Play in Hindustani. 10-30 For all Tastes.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Naresh Chandra Chakravarti. 5-15 Sailarani Devi. 5-30 Moniva Ganguli. 5-50 Jaganmoy Mittra. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 K. Mallick. 7-40 Kamalabala Jharia. 8 Jnanprokash Ghose. 8-15 Akinchan Dutt: Violin recital. 8-30 Kamalabala Jharia. 9 Background to the news. 9-15 Announcements in English. 10 The Radio Octette.

BOMBAY WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

MARATHI.

8-00 a.m. Recorded Music
8-05 a.m. News Bulletin.
8-20 a.m. Recorded Music.
8-25 a.m "Why Bulgaria resisted Germany" A Talk.
8-30 a.m. Recorded Music.
8-35 a.m. "Blitzkrieg fails"—A Talk
8-40 a.m. Close down.
6-30 p.m Recorded Music.
6-35 p.m. "Britain's financial position"—A Talk.
6-40 p.m. Recorded Music.
6-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
7-00 p.m. Recorded Music.
7-05 p.m. "Problem of Lorraine"—A Talk.
7-10 p.m. Close down.

GUJARATI.

11-00 a.m. Recorded Music.
11-05 a.m. News Bulletin.
11-20 a.m. Recorded Music.
11-25 a.m. "The world after the War"—A Talk.
11-30 a.m. Recorded Music.
11-35 a.m. "As Britain stands to-day"—A Talk
11-40 a.m. Close down.
4-30 p.m. Recorded Music.
4-35 p.m. "Blitzkrieg is no miracle"—A Talk.
4-40 p.m Recorded Music.
4-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
5-00 p.m. Recorded Music.
5-05 p.m. "Rumania under Nazi Raj"—A Talk
5-10 Close down.

HINDUSTANI.

6-00 p.m. Recorded Music.
6-05 p.m. "The World after the War"—A Talk.
6-10 p.m. Recorded Music.
6-15 p.m "As Britain stands to-day"—A Talk.
6-20 p.m. Recorded Music.
6-25 p.m. News Bulletin.
6-40 p.m. Recorded Music
6-45 p.m "Blitzkrieg is no miracle"—A Talk
6-50 p.m. Recorded Music.
6-55 p.m. "Rumania under Nazi Raj"—A Talk.
7-00 p.m. Close down.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

STEELS FLUCTUATE NARROWLY

Associated Cements Active

Bombay, Dec. 7.

In sympathy with easier cotton, the Bombay Stock Exchange opened lower to-day and due to miscellaneous liquidation, prices tended slightly downward. At lower levels, selling pressure died down and due to short covering as well as replacement buying, prices tended generally upward. The closing tone was steady on the whole. Centuries were the brightest spot in the whole market; and of the shares after declining to Rs. 348 closed at Rs. 359.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1890 and declined to Rs. 1880, but recovered to Rs. 1900 to finish at Rs. 1895. Ordinaries fluctuated between Rs. 364 and Rs. 367. Bombay Dyeings found sellers at all higher levels.

Associated Cements were very steady on consistent support being extended by bulls. On rumours that negotiations are going on between the two rival concerns as regards co-operation in the sales policy.

Central Bank continued to advance with the rate closing at Rs. 40-4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Bombay Dyeing 1030 32 27 32 35 31 30
Century 351 50 52 51 57 60 58-8 59
Central India 300 302 301
Kohinoor 375 73 74 75 1/2
New Great 374 76
Simplex 100-8 100 1
Swadeshi 261 63 62 1/2
Associated Cement 130 130-8 131-4
Andhra 1642 1/2
Tram Ord 130 1/2
Tata Hydro 177 75
Tata Power 1500 1505 1497 1/2
T Steel Defd 1885 1890 1882 1900 1892 1896 1893 1895
T Steel Ord 366 64 68 67 66 1/2
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 147/8 48
Bellapur 218 16 17 18 1/2
B Steam 324 18 16
B Burma 552 57 53

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Dec. 7.

100	Ahm. Advance	275	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1030	0
100	CENTURY	359	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	301	0
100	COLABA	166	0
100	Coola	101	0
250	David	22	0
250	Dawn	320	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	8
100	FINLAY	169	0
100	GOKAK	209	0
1000	Hindustan	1905	0
100	Indore	34	8
100	Khatau	134	8
100	KOHINOOR	375	8
250	Laxmi	517	8
100	MORARJI X. D.	198	0
250	Model	74	8
50	MYSORE	111	0
200	NEW GREAT	376	0
100	Oosmanshahi	46	0
100	PHOENIX	255	0
25	Sassoon Silk	82	8
1000	Sholapur X.D.	2765	0
50	SIMPLEX	101	0
100	SWADESHI	262	8
100	SWAN	156	0
500	Vishnu	1255	0
1000	Western	1055	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	102	8
25-50	Central	40	4
500	Imperial	1572	8
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	390	10
50-100	India	136	8
100	Reserve Bank	104	12
5	Union	6	2

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	131	4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	602	8
15-100	Jupiter	11	8
20	Mercantile	60	0
15-75	New India	39	12
200	Oriental	3750	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	7

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmd Old	165	10
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1642	8
10	Ajmer	11	2
50	BOMBAY TRAM	130	8
100	Bombay Suburban	177	8
10	Broach	13	6
100	Karachi	213	4
100	Poona	215	0
100	Surat	175	0
100	TATA HYDRO	178	0
1000	TATA POWER	1497	8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1001	4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Despite a rise of 3 points on the New York market, the local cotton market opened easy at Rs. 202 for Broach A/M due to disturbing war news and prices declined to Rs. 201 on general selling. At this level some short covering steadied up the market and the price again recovered to Rs. 202.

Afterwards there were preponderance of sellers with the sentiment remaining bearish and the price declined to Rs. 199-8.

The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G BROACH—				
April/May	.....	Rs.	199	12 0
FINE M G OOMRA—				
December/January	.....		168	8 0
March	.....		171	8 0
F G M G BENGAL—				
December/January	.....		137	12 0
March	.....		140	0 0

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Dec 7

Castorseeds	May—			
Opening	.....	Rs.	35	2 0
Highest	.....		35	2 0
Lowest	.....		35	0 0
Closing	.....		35	0 0
Groundnuts	February—			
Opening	.....		27	3 0
Highest	.....		27	6 0
Lowest	.....		27	3 0
Closing	.....		27	4 6
Cottonseeds	January—			
Opening	.....		20	0 0
Highest	.....		20	0 0
Lowest	.....		19	14 0
Closing	.....		19	15 6

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec 7

On the London Bullion market, there was scattered buying in silver with offerings scare. The Spot as well as forward rates were fixed 1/16 higher, the prices being respectively 23d. for both. After fixing the market was quiet but steady. The New York price remained unchanged at 34 3/4 cents.

The London price for gold was pegged at 168 sh. The Sterling Dollar Exchange stood at 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2.

On the local market, gold was steady, while silver was easier on Calcutta selling.

Silver after opening at Rs. 61-5 declined to Rs. 60-12, while gold was steadier at Rs. 41-13-3.

GOLD

Ready	.....	Rs.	41	12 9
Magsar	.....		41	13 3
Sovereigns	.....		28	4 6

SILVER

Ready	.....		61	0 0
Magsar	.....		60	14 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 6

Spot	.....	23
Forward	.....	23

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 6

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Dec 7

Yellow metal sheets	.....	Rs.	63 0 0
Copper sheets	.....	Rs.	73 0 0

Tone: Dull.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Dec 7.

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:
Shipment December Rs. 8-8-0 F B H
Shipment March Rs. 8-4-0 F B H
Indian Sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 13-0-0 to 13-8-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 13-9-0 to 14-4-0
Tone:—Steady.

100	C. Province	102	0
100	Dhond Baramati	98	0
100	Gujarat	103	0
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	60	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	104	0
500	Tapti Valley	735	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	5	6 6
10	Indian Copper	2	4 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	38	8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1895	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	366	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	526	0
10	Air Services	4	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	218	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	590	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	316	0
125	B. BURMA	553	12
50	B. Burma Cont.	189	6
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	10
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	119	0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	45	12
100	Ind Radio Def.	414	6
100	Indian Radio Ord.	440	0
100	Port Canning	85	8
30	PREMIER CON.	87	8
15	Scindia	21	4
25	Tata Oil Mill	42	4

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1505	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	300	0
7	p.c. Bom Tram (T.F.)	76	12
5	p.c. Cent. India (T. F.)	604	6
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	118	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const 2nd	110	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	154	6
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1552	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	208	12
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	148	0
7	p.c Vishnu	730	0

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	100	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
4	p.c Bombay Tel.	52	0
5	p.c. Sholapur	75	2
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	101	4

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Prices on the market again tended to ease easier in sympathy with easier commodity markets and with absence of buying interest. The Steel shares moved irregularly and finished with an easier tone. Tata Deferreds opened at 1850 and oscillated between 1845 and 1862-8, closing finally at 1847-8, while the Ordinaries, which opened at 362-8 advanced upto 364 but finally stood at 362-8. In the textile group Bombay Dyeings were at one time quoted lower at 993 but improved to 1005 at the close. Indian Irons were quoted around 32-12.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:

Tata Deferreds (1855) 1850 45 62-8 47-8
Tata Ordinaries (362-8) 362-8 62 64 62-8
Bombay Dyeings (1012-8) 1002-8 995 1005

Tata Ordinary 362/8; Tata Deferred 1847/8; Indian Iron 32/12; Bombay Dyeing 1005; Century 345; Central India 292/8; Kohinoor 366/14; Associated 130; Bombay Burma 540; Scindia Steam 21/2; Tata Hydro 175; Reserve Bank 104/5; Imperial Bank F P 1572/8; Central Bank 40/4; Bank of India 136/8; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 94.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 7.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 96
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Note 94-2
3 per cent 1941 Bond 101-8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 98-2
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 92-9-6
3 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-2-6
4 per cent 1969/70 Loan 107-10
4 per cent 1943 Loan 104-9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112-8

TAX FREE LOANS.

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 113
6 per cent 1959 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B. P. T. 107/8
5 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec 7

LONDON:—
B. C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 6th June
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 6th June
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 6th June
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 23
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 7th inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 7th inst.
New York London 4.03 3/4 5th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 6th inst.
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 6th inst.
London Switzerland 17.30/40 6th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 6th inst.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 6th inst.
London Canada 4.43/47 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 6th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call no demand.
3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 6

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	.....	£67
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	.....	£82 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	.....	£96
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55		£109
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	.....	£75 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961		£103 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	.....	£102 3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	...	£113 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	.....	£112
Chartered Bank of I A and China		£7 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. London reg	.....	£75
National Bank of India	.....	£30 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 6

T T London on:—

New York	.....	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	.....	37.70
Montreal	.....	4.43/4.47
Berne	.....	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	.....	16.85/16.95

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

WILL THE PENTANGULAR BE PLAYED?

By J. C. MAITRA

From what I hear the Pentangular Tournament is doomed for this year. The arrests of national leaders all over the country—and particularly in Bombay—have roused the Hindus to such an extent that they are determined to put a stop to the Festival. During the early part of the week I noticed feverish activity in the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana. Members were busy collecting signatures on a requisition to convene a Special General Meeting at the earliest possible date. There was every symptom of the 1930 movement which culminated in the abandonment of the Carnival. Many people had thought that the agitation was started too late. But the momentum it has gathered at such a short notice shows that the response was quite spontaneous.

HINDUS FOR CANCELLATION

There does not appear to be much activity in the other Gymkhanas. I suppose they have made up their minds to submit to the inevitable as and when it comes. It is a well-known fact the Hindus form as much as ninety per cent of the Cricket population of Bombay, although they are only a fifth of the participating teams in the Pentangular. As it was conclusively proved in the year 1937 when the Tournament Committee decided to run the competition without the assistance of the Hindus, that the latter hold the commanding position as far as this event goes. If the Hindu Gymkhana, who are the sponsors of the Hindu team, decide against participation, the Festival is as good as doomed. I should be very much surprised if the decision is otherwise.

BANERJEE IMPROVES

In the meantime several up-country players were tried during the week-end. The Hindus had called 'Sute' Banerjee, Vinoo Mankad, Shantilal Gandhi and Narsingrao Kesari from Kathiawar to test them against the combined strength of the Maharashtra Cricket Association. Banerjee seemed to have improved on his pace and guile, while Vinoo appeared to be his usual reliable self. Gandhi and Kesari who excel themselves on matting could not shine in their fine colours. They need a lot of practice on turf wicket to be really useful. I doubt if either of them will have a place in the Hindu team. The position of Banerjee is, however, assured. Combining as he does fast bowling with sound batting and good fielding, there is nobody among the Hindus at present to supplant him.

HINDLEKAR ASSURED OF PLACE

Hindlekar did not acquit himself creditably in this match. To drop a catch or miss a stumping chance is a serious lapse on the part of a wicket-keeper. Hindlekar was seen to do both. In batting also he was unfortunate to be run out. Still he has every chance of being selected. His strongest rival, K. V. Bhandarkar of Poona, is unable to take the field owing to an injury to his leg. Prof. Deodhar did not appear to be quite at home with fast stuff Banerjee sent down to him. If Hindlekar was a little more alert he might have sent the Poona veteran back early in his career. Deodhar, however, survived to settle down and punish the bowlers in his inimitable style. Jai was his usual grace personified. But his score was not faultless. His fielding showed some improvement but still leaves much to be desired.

IMPORTANCE OF FIELDING

S. W. Sohoni of Poona stressed his claims further by a resolute innings of 52. He may stand as a strong rival to H. Adhikari of Baroda. Unless things turn out topsy-turvy, the Nayudu brothers. Amarnath, D. R. Puri and Prithviraj may be here this week-end to show their form. The final selections are to be made early next week. If, as I said, the Hindus do not participate in the Tournament, everything will be upset. If, on the other hand the Hindus make up their minds to continue, the composition of their side will be on the lines already indicated. The Hindu Selectors need to be ultra careful about their fielding department. They always seem to forget that fielding has greater potentialities for success or failure than even batting or bowling.

Photo taken at the annual Conference of the Sind Branch of the A.I.W.C. Lady Hidayatullah, the President, is seen in the centre.

REST PROBABLES

Whatever the ultimate selections of the Hindu team, it goes without saying that they will have a pretty plain sailing in their first match against the Rest. It will not be at all surprising if they establish another batting or bowling record at their expense. J. Harris of Karachi has been asked to lead them. With the bowling stock at his disposal, he will have an exceedingly hard job to dismiss the formidable batting side of the Hindus within a reasonable total. Besides, Harris, Alexander, Hazare and Richards, they will have Arolkar and Roach to assist them in the bowling department. Cohen of course will be their wicket-keeper. Hazare, Harris, Cohen, Bhaskar, Shaw, P. P. Fernandez and O. Gonsalves will furnish their batting strength. In choosing their team the Rest Selectors need to be more careful than even the Hindus in regard to fielding.

MUSLIMS' COMPOSITION

The second match which will commence on Tuesday, December 17, will be between the Muslims and the Parsis. Anxious as they are to regain the lost Championship they are trying a number of players from outside. So far nobody has created any great impression. It is very likely they will place their faith again on their old hands. With Wazir Ali in the vanguard, they will have Nissar, Jehangir Khan, Amir Elahi, Saeed Ahmed, Mushtaq Ali, Abbas Khan, S. M. Kadri, K. C. Ibrahim and Nakhoda as wicket-keeper. For the eleventh place, there are several candidates, whom the selectors will pitch on, it is more than I can say. On paper, the Muslims will have a combination which should not experience any difficulty in disposing of the Parsis. But the form of most of these players is obscure at present. Perhaps they will be seen in action this week-end.

PARSI OUTLOOK

The Parsis as represented by Dr. Kanga's XI, fared very badly against the C.C.I. last week-end at the Brabourne Stadium. A team which had most of their Pentangular probables like P. E. Palia, their Captain-elect, J. B. Khot, E. B. Aibara of Hyderabad, D. R. Havewalla, J. S. Lawyer, P. M. Katelli and M. H. Mistry, was dismissed for an insignificant total of 33 runs. It cannot be said that the wicket was treacherous, as the C.C.I. batting first compiled 169 runs for the loss of 6 wickets only. Vijay Merchant and Fali Nariman seemed to have run the show as they wished. Vijay knocked up 55 runs before he was run out and Nariman scored 50. Palsetia, Palia, Tarapore, Khot and Havewalla, who were in charge of the Parsi attack did not shine as well as their opponents.

BOWLING FEATS!

Vijay Merchant must have created a record for himself by capturing 5 wickets for 8 runs. Fali Nariman had an equal number to his credit for 17 runs. It is a mystery how the Parsi batsmen failed so miserably against these two bowlers. The only relieving feature for the Parsis in this match was that one of their members had succeeded both with the bat and the ball, though from the opposite camp. It looks as if J. N. Bhaya of Indore and M. J. Mobed of Karachi will have to supply the backbone of their batting stock. A team with few outstanding bowlers and batsmen will have to depend mainly on their fighting qualities. Tactics and stratagem supported by faultless fielding may achieve even the impossible in cricket.

SPECULATION ON EUROPEANS

The final composition of the Europeans who are to meet the winners of the first match, is still a matter for speculation. Will T. C. Longfield, their former Captain, make the journey from Calcutta to assist the side or will the mantle fall again on J. E. Tew? It may be that a third person may be chosen in the end. P. I. Vender Gucht, formerly of Calcutta, is here now and will be able to take his position again behind the stumps. But S. W. Behrend, another Calcutta player, and Bradshaw of Ajmer, who have assisted the side before, are on the uncertain list. It is still doubtful whether any up-country player will be able to come here or not. The bulk of the burden will, therefore, fall on their local talents. It will be idle to declare that there are enough to go on with. With the Hindus pitched against them, they will have a very difficult task indeed. Grit and resourcefulness may help them to put up a more decent show than people generally expect.

"NOT long ago I was a second at a duel."

"Was anybody hurt?"

"Yes. The duel went off without bloodshed, but when they came to the reconciliation embrace, one of the parties cracked two ribs of the other man.'

* * * *

HE had been tolerant, had answered all her silly questions, but he was tired and had been trying to get to sleep for the past half hour.

"George, dear, is everything shut up for the night?" she asked.

He yawned.

"Everything else, dear."

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Silhouette Competition You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Silhouette Competition. 8/12/40.	
A	
B	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Silhouette Competition. 8/12/40.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Address .....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Silhouette Competition. 8/12/40.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Sis. Silvanti Soomaney, a member of the Sind Balkan-ji-Bari, celebrates her birthday this week on the 11th instant. We wish her many happy returns of the day!

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Bro. Chandra Shanker Keshavlal Shukla of Rajpipla, a member of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari passed away on November 17: May his soul rest in peace!

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

As I sit to write this, the rain is falling. Did you ever hear of rain in Bombay at this time of the season? And yet the rain is there!

What curious coincidence is this! Whenever the Balkan-ji-Bari organises a big trip, the rain must fall, in season or out of season.....How is that?

You may recall the trip we had arranged to the Elephanta Caves two years back. What a big rainfall we had then, and what a cyclone! We had to cancel the trip ultimately.

Last year again the trip to Elephanta Caves was organised, and if you remember well, rains fell also then. Of course the rains were not terrifying. The party had a happy time.

And this year when the trip has been arranged to Ambarnath, still the rains have not left us. I wonder if they would continue upto the time of the trip. The rains are not quite strong, though!

* * * *

A Peculiar Coincidence

A FRIEND, who had noted this peculiar coincidence suggested that Balkan-ji-Bari should always think of organising trips to famine-stricken places, so that if the rains fall, they would be beneficial to the people.....

I feel, however, that rains come to greet us and shower upon us heavenly blessings on these auspicious occasions. God knows His ways best, and for all His mercies, we should be grateful to Him.

When you read this, the trip will have finished; a week will have already passed. But I am writing this much in advance, so I cannot give its account to-day. All the same, I am sure that the trip would be a success.

As I told you last time, we certainly would miss our revered host, Syt. B. G. Kher. All the same, his blessings would be with us.....So you can read about the success of our trip and the happy time we had, in the next week's issue.

* * * *

Ambernath Temple

IN the mean-while, I will tell you something about the Ambarnath temple, that I have come to know from the book "India Old and New" by St. Nihal Singh, published by the G. I. P. Railway:—

A fine example of the atmosphere of serenity which the Hindus of old gave to their places of worship by carefully choosing the sites upon which they were to be built is to be seen at Ambarnath.

The richly carved exterior of the temple which, according to the inscription on the lintel of its main entrance, dates from the ninth century, seen reflected in the tranquil sheet of water alongside which it stands, produces an effect of calm and poise, especially in the rosy dawn or the grey gloaming, or the silver moonlight.

To a person unfamiliar with Hindu symbology, the carvings on the walls and pillars appear weirdly fantastic. There is, for instance, a wide band bearing, in high relief, a series of figures with bat-like faces and horned heads. Another is formed of faces half bat, half goat-like in appearance. A third consists of elephant heads and human bodies.

To one initiated into the mysteries of the Hindu mythology, these figures represent the ascent of man from the gross surroundings of the world by way of clearly defind paths of good deeds, divine knowledge, and communion with the infinite, until he finally enters the realm of eternal bliss.

Ambernath Temple which the Bombay Provincial Baikan-ji-Bari boys and girls visited last Sunday. A full account of the trip organised at the invitation of Sjt. B. G. Kher (who himself is in jail), together with photographs taken on the occasion, will, appear in the next week's "Children's Own Corner."

* * * *

A Sorrowful News

I HAVE received the following letter from a member of the Balkan-ji-Bari conveying the sad news of a brother's death at tender age. It speaks for itself:—

Dear Dada,

My hand is trembling. I cannot write. My brother, Chandrashanker Keshavlal Shukla, who was a member of the Balkan-ji-Bari, suddenly expired on November 17, after a short suffering from typhoid.

He had a great liking for "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper". And he always felt proud that he was a member of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. He showed his Membership certificate to every one whenever he got a chance, and induced them to be enrolled themselves.

Many a time he said that he would go to Bombay and meet Dada personally and see the "PUSHPA" office.....but he is no more—He was beloved by all at home, his friends and also his school teachers: I feel his separation so much!

Your loving brother,

BHANUSHANKER.

I offer my condolences to the bereaved parents and brothers of the child. May his soul ever rest in peace!

* * * *

Insects Are Deaf

By Abdul Aziz Chhipa.

THE more we study the senses of animals the more we learn that the sense of hearing ranks high in the scale and comes late in the history of life. For instance, we find that some creatures, whose powers of touch, smell and vision are marvellous, appear to be almost deaf. There are a few insects which can hear, but the majority, including flies, cannot hear at all.

In their researches in studying insect life scientists have tried every imaginable kind of sound and tested its effects on insects. They have discovered that with the exception of a very few they take no notice whatever of sounds. The highest string of a violin has been scraped close to a bee when engaged in pillaging flowers, and it has taken no notice whatever. Is it not curious?

* * * *

Men Fight Nature

By Clona Francis.

I HAVE just been reading about a marvellous story of the way in which men fight Nature. Imagine a wilderness, which the soil and the climate could have made very fertile—if there were any water. Six miles away—through six miles of solid rock—rushed a mighty river down a canyon which was so terrible that no man had ever dared to explore it. From the top, it was nearly half a mile to where the river raged below—and the rock [illegible]unclimbable. In spite of this,

(Continued On Page 31)

Khar and Jogeshwari Children (left) of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association with Workers and Teachers of the Patuck Industrial School (above) at Andheri.

A Page For Women

A New Light On An Old Problem

Religious Differences Need Not Be Stumbling Block To Successful Marriage

(By REGINE)

Dear Regine: I am in love with a young man of a different faith and although we are practically engaged, everyone tells us we are heading for trouble. They say it is hard enough to adjust yourself to another person's outlook without having the additional barrier of religious differences. We are both intelligent, although young and we feel that our paths lie together. Both sets of parents are opposed to our marriage and this of course, makes us unhappy. But we love each other. So what shall we do? Bill has a good job so we won't have any economic difficulties, for the present, anyway. Naturally you never know what lies in the future. We have tried to think this thing through.... have even experimented with temporary separations....but no one else counts. Please advise me.—FRANCINE

Depends Upon Individuals Involved

My dear Francine! I know it is the orthodox answer to a question such as yours to more or less agree with your parents and friends....but in no situation so much as in the question of religious differences, does so much depend on exactly the type of individuals involved.

Religion is, after all, a matter of spiritual outlook. Men have been known to change their spiritual outlook long after they became adults, as in the case of many great thinkers. There are thousands of others who are unsung, who have done the same thing.

The most important thing in marriage is for the two involved to have a similar or identical "Cultural" background. Now very frequently religion enters into the cultural background...but more frequently it does not. For a Chinese gentleman of culture is equally at home in an Indian drawing room as in his palace at Peiping.

I think the important aspect to consider in your marriage is just how deep are your tastes in common, whether you have the same philosophical attitudes and whether your ideals are identical.

United Front Needed

Marriage, despite the romantic viewpoint so many people take of it, is largely a social expression of a man and woman who have decided to become a unit before the world. It is a social and romantic partnership. And as such it must have a united front. Religious differences often do cause a separation where the ideals are not sufficiently strong to bolster up the weak spots that exists in every marriage. And these ideals must be doubly fine in order to make up for the disadvantages that may crop out of such a marriage.

Another thing...the only way inter-marriage can be successful is, if "neither" feels very passionately about the orthodox expressions of the faith in which he was reared. If dogma and the observance of religious rites means a great deal to either one of you... I should say your marriage is headed for disaster...unless one or the other embraces the same religion.

But if you merely love each other and believe in the ultimate good, you can take on one of the good, you can take on one or the other's faith...or leave both and go into a new one together. This is an interesting and not so novel a solution as you might think.

That way you would both be starting from a fresh spiritual outlook...and going hand in hand.

It is an interesting possibility. Think it over.

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Miss Manijeh Dorabjee Dastoor Peshtanji Mirza (niece of the Head Dastoor) has been elected to the Village Punchayat Board of Udwada.

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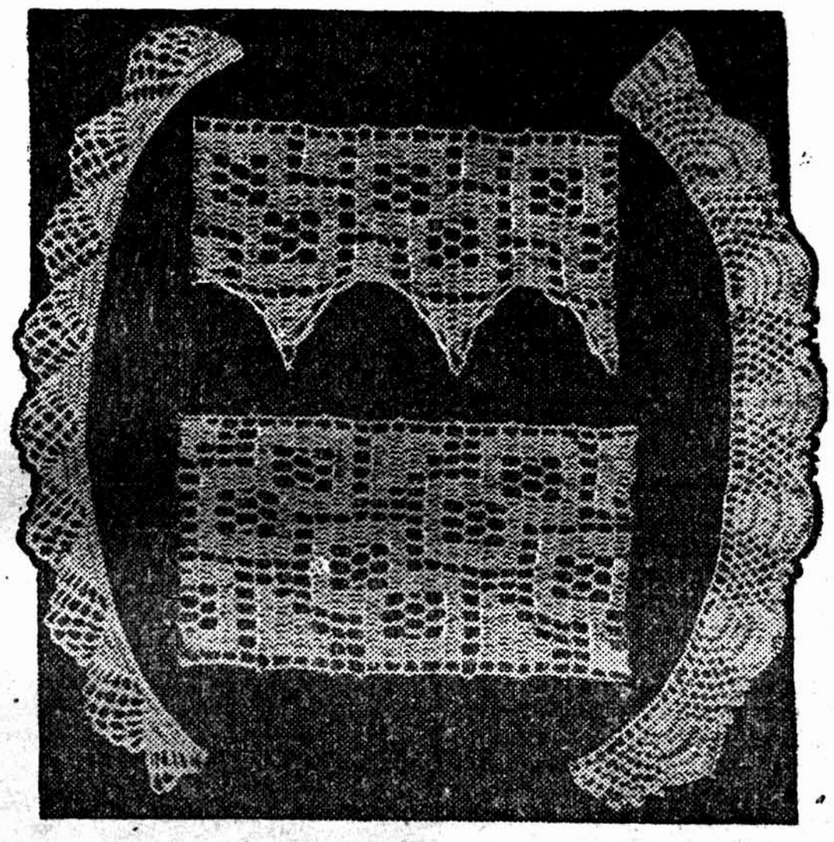
EDGINGS FOR MANY PURPOSES



THESE fancy edgings can do wonders to linen show towels, scarfs and pillow slips. The wide edging and insertion to match are perfect for pillow slips as they will appear ever so many times more luxurious. One edging measures 3|4 of an inch wide and would add a touch of daintiness on lingerie. There is a 7|8 of an inch edging and a 2 inch edging with the 2 1|2 inch insertion to match.

SWEDISH SAGA IN TAPESTRY

Woman Weaver Completes Fine Work

A big new tapestry based on the famous narration "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils Holgersson", by the recently deceased Swedish authoress Selma Lagerlof, has just been completed in Stockholm. The work has been performed for the Swedish Handicrafts Association by the most outstanding tapestry weaver in Sweden, Mrs. Barbro Nilsson, according to a motive by the artist Sven Erixon. It is expected to arouse as much admiration as Erixon's previous creations in this field, such as the giant tapestry called "Melodies in the Square", which adorns the Concert Hall of Goteborg.

The Holgersson tapestry is marked by remarkably clear shining and strong colours, which the weaver has often had to evolve herself. The work depicts a Swedish Field landscape and is in fact a poem in colour, expressing the most delectably cool Northern lyricism.

The mountains show up blue on the horizon. Behind the peaks glows the sun, which is reflected in a clear mountain lake; a little stream ripples down the mountain side, there are barren heaths with rare touches of green, reindeer herds on the pastures and brown Lapp tents. Over all hangs a Northern mountain sky of remarkable clarity, shimmering in turquoise and malva.

Work was commenced on this tapestry in January 1st, 1940, and it has thus taken a considerable time—but nowhere near as long as the huge tapestry "Melodies in the Square", on which six weavers worked for several years.

SHRIMATI TORAN DEVI SHUKLA, known to the readers as "Lalee" is a well-known poetess and authoress who was awarded the Sakseria prize for her book "Jagriti" by Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (Allahabad) this year.

"JUSTICE"

(Continued From Page 8)

As the months dragged by, life became harder than Ruth could meet without help. She broke completely under the heavy work. taking her children to a place where they would receive good care, she became mistress to a wealthy man, sending money weekly for the care of her children.

Meanwhile in prison the only thought that kept a semblance of balance to the almost unhinged mind of Falder was the thought of Ruth waiting for him. Cokeson had felt all along that justice had become vengeance in Falder's case. He called at the prison and talked with the Governor and the doctor. They admitted that Falder was not doing well under the routine of solitary confinement, but they added that if they removed Falder, they would have to include other prisoners, which was impossible.

"But I keep dogs, sir," cried the importunate Cokeson, "I know that if you keep them shut up alone, it only makes them more savage. Couldn't you just let him into some other part of the prison?"

But they did not. When Cokeson left, the Governor remarked, "Our friend seems to think that we are running a hospital, not a prison."

At that very moment Falder is beating on the walls of his cell until the guard comes to quiet him.

The time drags by until the end of Falder's sentence. When he is freed he receives work as a clerk, but as soon as the office force learns that he has been imprisoned, they made him so miserable that he cannot stand it. A second position goes the same way. Falder thinks of the kindness of Cokeson. Perhaps if he can get his old place back with Cokeson to encourage him, he can make a success of it.

Falder sets out for London. He has made no effort to see Ruth Honeywill, although love of her is the only force keeping him alive.

Meanwhile Ruth knows that Falder's sentence is over and she seeks assistance for him from Cokeson. In their talk she has to tell him her sordid wretched story. Cokeson is overwhelmed at the turn of fate, but he promises to help Falder.

That very day Ruth and Falder meet accidentally. For both of them it is like a light turned on in the depths of their black despair. Falder tells Ruth that he will try to make a success for her sake; he tells her, that it will not be easy, for prison has done something to him. He touches his heart and head and says. "Here and here."

When Falder calls upon Cokeson, he is warmly received. The older man tries to talk away some of the hopeless attitude that has fallen like a weight upon the young man. Cokeson says that he will speak to the Partners on Falder's behalf and will do all that he can to get his job back for him. Cokeson seeks to build a prop of human fellowship under the unhappy man to enable him to grow strength of its own.

At that moment the senior partner arrived and Cokeson goes into his private office to try his luck. He has little success but the partner asks to see Falder.

Falder speaks for himself. He attempts to hide nothing but states that prison has changed him, that he is not the same man that left their offices. The senior partner is touched and says that he will give Falder a job, provided he will give up this married woman.

Falder replies that he will not do this. That he has never done any wrong to Ruth, that love of her is the only worth-while thing in his life, that they would now be married if she could have divorced her husband when he first began to abuse her, but the courts will not accept wife beating as just cause for divorce.

The senior partner states that he will assist Ruth in getting a divorce, that if they search they will likely find cause that will pass through the courts.

But at that point Cokeson is choked with emotion. He knows how Ruth has lived during Falder's prison term. Ruth is called to the office where she stands in mute futility, beaten in life. Falder senses that something is amiss and when a few questions are asked Ruth about her divorce, she tells them how she has saved her children from starvation.

With a cry of anguish Falder jumps from the office windows and breaks his neck.

The gruesome story ends with Ruth kneeling beside Falder, soothing him as though he were a baby. She can not yet recognize the truth that he is dead.. Cokeson watches over them and feels that at least Falder is better off.

A happy snap of the late H. H. The Maharajah of Kolhapur taken only a few days before his death at the Jiwaji Club, Gwalior. On his left is H. H. The Maharajah Scindia.

BANGANAPALLE

(Continued From Page 5)

placed before the Government of India, who, wisely realising the good the Dewan has been doing, asked the Nawab to quit the State. The civil list of the Nawab from Rs. 70,000 a year was reduced to Rs. 30,000 a year, and as for the salary of the Dewan himself, he refused to draw the fat sum of Rs. 1,250 per month offered to him and limited it to a bare Rs. 700 a month. But, during the Dewan's term of about three years in Banganapalle he has spent nearly Rs. 30,000 from his own salary on the State.

The Dewan took up the matter of reconditioning two of the very historic temples of the State—the Yagandi Temple and the Chowdeshwary Temple—into his own hands, with the result that to-day these two masterpieces of ancient Indian architecture are within reach of the people. The roads leading to the temples and the entrances to the temple caves have been repaired under the personal supervision of the Muslim Dewan. Equal attention has been also payed to the many beautiful but neglected mosques in the State.

Mr. Humayun Mirza is the only son of a rich parents and if he preferred he could stay in comparative comfort in the healthy atmosphere of the Mysore State. But as a true servant of the people he has been labouring for the past three years in a State situated in the remote regions of South India—a place notorious for the hot climate and infested with mosquitos. Thus, Mr. Humayun is following in the foot-steps of his illustrious father, Sir Mirza Ismail.

IT was a smart little country hotel, and the ostler was smart, too, although his hair was grey. The visitor found him capable and willing.

"What part of the country do you come from and how long have you been here?" he asked.

"I'm fro' Yorkshire," the ostler told him, "and I've been here sixteen years."

"Really!" exclaimed the visitor. "I'm surprised that such a smart man as you has not become master of the hotel in that time."

"Ah," said the ostler, "but maister's fro' Yorkshire, too!"

LADY OF THE TAJ

(Continued from Page 3)

often walked as lovers under the moon admiring the silver curve of the Jumna river, he selected a site for her tomb. Out of the anguish of his heart he commanded the best architects of his kingdom to design it, and commissioned the subtlest artists in the world to execute the work.

The master-builders came from many different parts; the chief masons from Baghdad, Delhi and Multan; the dome-builders from Asiatic Turkey and from Samarkand; the inlay workers from Kanauj; the principal calligraphist for the inscriptions from Shiraz. Every part of India and Central Asia contributed the materials; Jaipur, the marble; Fatehpur Sikri, the red sandstone: the Punjab, jaspert; China, the jade and crystal; Tibet, turquoise; Ceylon, lapis lazuli and sapphires; Arabia, coral and cornelian; Persia, onyx and amethyst.

Day after day he superintended it himself, every other interest lost in his sole desire to build a monument worthy of his heart's love.

And so it stands, set among sober gardens, a poem in marble, a love story in stone, a jewel of architecture before which men of all nations have stood dumbfounded every since; the splendid Taj Mahal, the tomb of the love of the Great Moghal.

The whole conception, and every line and detail of it, express the intention of the designers. It is Mumtaz Mahal herself, radiant in her youthful beauty, who still lingers on the banks of the shining Jumna, at every morn, in the glowing midday sun, or in the silver moonlight. Or rather, we should say, it conveys a more abstract thought; it is India's noble tribute to the grace of Indian womanhood—the Venus de Milo of the East.

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PUZZLES and PASTIMES

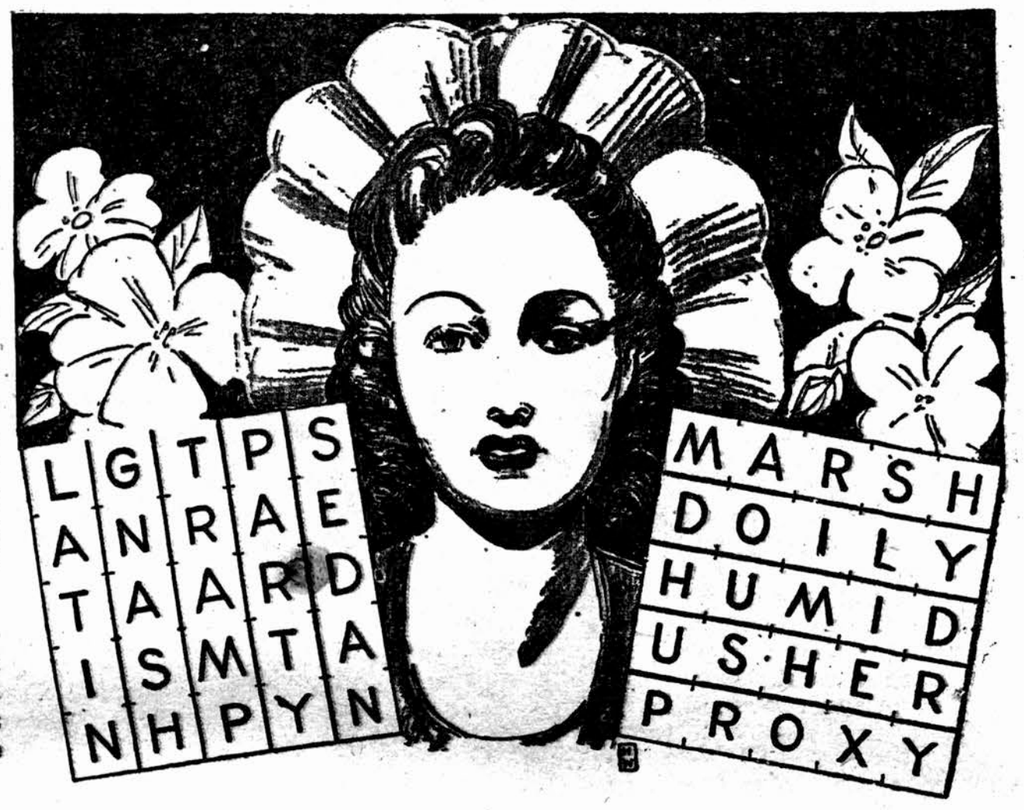
(For Solutions See Page 31)

Basket Weaving to Find Five Flowers

THE flowers that bloom in the spring—not to mention some midsummer blooms, — form the inspiration of this basket weaving puzzle.

Cut the two squares into strips along the heavy black lines and weave the strips together so as to produce a square that will contain the names of five flowers in the horizontal rows.

To make a tight-fitting square, you will have to make a slight cut at the light lines separating the letters.



Can You Solve This Machine-Made Cryptogram?

IT is here at last; Professor Addlewitz's latest discovery, the machine that turns thoughts into words. Just put the transmitter on your head and the thought waves start an electric current running through the machine, which proceeds to sort out letters and form them into words.

Watch this demonstration. Oh! Oh! The professor should not have had a girl for a demonstrator. Feminine thought waves are a little confused at times, and the result is as you can see in the drawing. Luckily there are some cryptogram fans in the house who can make sense out of this hodge podge.

What is the girl's thought message?

How Much?

A COWBOY possessed two horses and a saddle worth $10. On being asked the value of the horses by a prospective buyer, the canny Westerner replied, that while the value of the saddle and the first horse was double that of the second horse, the saddle and the second horse were worth $18 less than the first horse. Can *you* tell how much each horse was worth?

Solution: $56 and $28.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

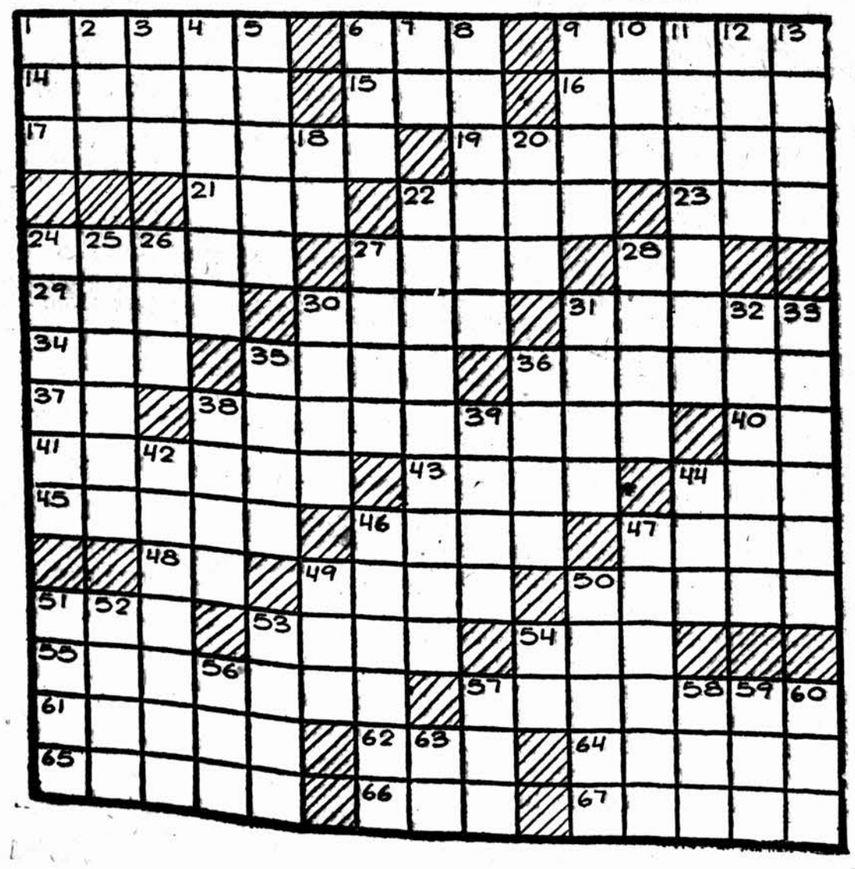
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—City official
6—Jump on one leg
9—Weighing device
14—Market place
15—Constellation
16—Sections of a window
17—Who was the last Supreme Court appointee before Frankfurter?
19—Who succeeded Cameron as Lincoln's secretary of war?
21—Sick
22—Recite metrically
23—Unit
24—What Chief Justice wrote the Dred Scott decision?
27—Graceful bird
28—Indefinite article
29—Japanese sashes
30—Linden
31—Peeped
34—Short sleep
35—At that time
36—Bristly
37—Pronoun
38—Musical instruments
40—Symbol for tantalum
41—One who harasses
42—Preposition
44—Salt
45—Try
46—Rummage
47—Tardy
48—Birthplace of Abraham
49—Cooking utensils
50—One who yields
51—Chess piece
53—Conflagration
54—Record of a ship's progress
55—In what state is the Tippecanoe?
57—Who was the mythological founder of Rome?
61—Strict
62—Turn to the right
64—Family of violin makers
65—Ascertains a deduction of weight
66—Prussian resort
67—Artificial conduit

VERTICAL

1—Insane
2—Past
3—Pronoun
4—Carousals
5—Recover strength
6—Possesses
7—Correlative of either
8—What French philosopher and physicist wrote the famous "Provincial Letters"?
9—Stretch across
10—Tin receptacle
11—Whose pound of flesh did Shylock demand?
12—Masculine name
13—Slave
18—Indian madder
20—Convert into leather
22—What poet wrote "When the hounds of spring are on winter's traces"?
24—Explosive
25—Declines
26—Pinch
27—Appear
28—Divisions of learning
30—For what deity was Thursday?
31—End of the head of a hammer
32—Possessions
33—Trader
35—Card of three spots
36—One who takes stock in social position
38—Former Russian ruler
39—Musical work
42—Apart
44—Downcast
46—Place for stering cars
47—Pod
49—Peg
50—States of insensibility
51—Haze
52—Species of pier
53—Winnows
54—Behold!
56—Wrath
57—Things; in law
58—Binding custom
59—Indian
60—Title of respect
63—Printer's measure



No Account

A SECOND-HAND car dealer was offered a check of $250 in payment for a car for which he asked $165.00. As he was short of cash, he borrowed it from the owner of the gas station in the same lot. Returning to his customer, he gave him the $85.00 change and let him drive the car away.

A few days later, the bank on which the check was made out returned it marked "No account," making a charge of $10.50 for a protest fee. The owner of the gas station, of course, asked the car dealer to make up the amount of the check, and the latter had to borrow $150 from the junk-yard to meet his obligation. If the car in question had cost the dealer $97.50 in the first place, can you say what was the full sum of money he lost?

Solution: $198.

What Kind of Tree?

THIS is a recipe for trees. Take one-sixth of walnut, add one-third of an oak; one-fifth of a maple; one-seventh of camphor; one-sixth of a cherry; one-fifth of a lilac; one-sixth of a linden, and one-fourth of a date. Think well. Now, what kind of a tree do you get?

Answer: TAMARIND.

Do You Recognize These Cats?

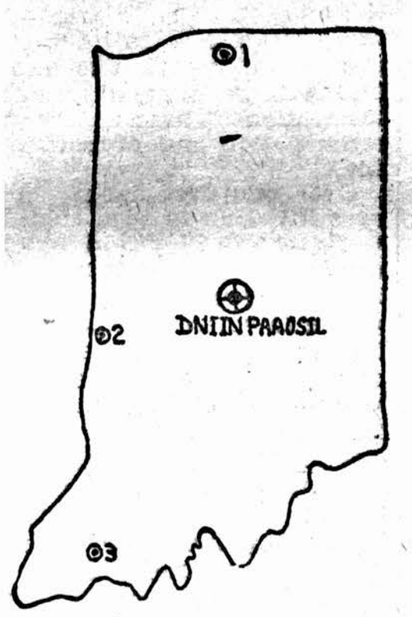
Here are three cats that you will find hiding in the dictionary. One is a leopard, one a list of things methodically arranged, and the third a subterranean cemetery.

5 Minutes to Figure This One

EVEN though Melissa Meefs is small, she can dust the ceiling without the aid of a stepladder. Melissa has taken three sticks and tied them together to make a pole for her dust cloth. The top stick is 37 inches in length, the middle stick 46 inches in length, the bottom stick 35 inches in length and the untied portion of the middle stick one half the total length of the untied portions of the top and bottom sticks.

How long is the pole? Do not try to judge the length of the pole by the height of the girl for the two have purposely not been drawn in their true relations.

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31



Geographical

DO you like geography? If you do, this puzzle is "your meat." The outline given below is that of a state in the United States. If you can find the name of the capital (given by the jumbled letters), and write in the names of the cities, one, two, and three, you will pass. Ready now —go!

Biblical Enigma

I AM composed of 14 letters.

My 8, 11, 6, 11, 14 is the name of an Apostle.

My 2, 12, 14, 5, 11, 10 is a name given to one of the patriarchs.

My 4, 13, 5, 7 is the name of a Patriarch's wife.

My 8, 9, 1, the place in which Joseph was cast by his brethren.

My 3, 5, 1, 7, a city of the Philistines.

My whole, a king of Assyria. Can you name me?

Answer: TIGLATH PILESER.

Hook and Line

YOU have to be good at words, not at fishing, to solve this puzzle! Can you change LINE into HOOK in five steps, changing only one letter at a time?

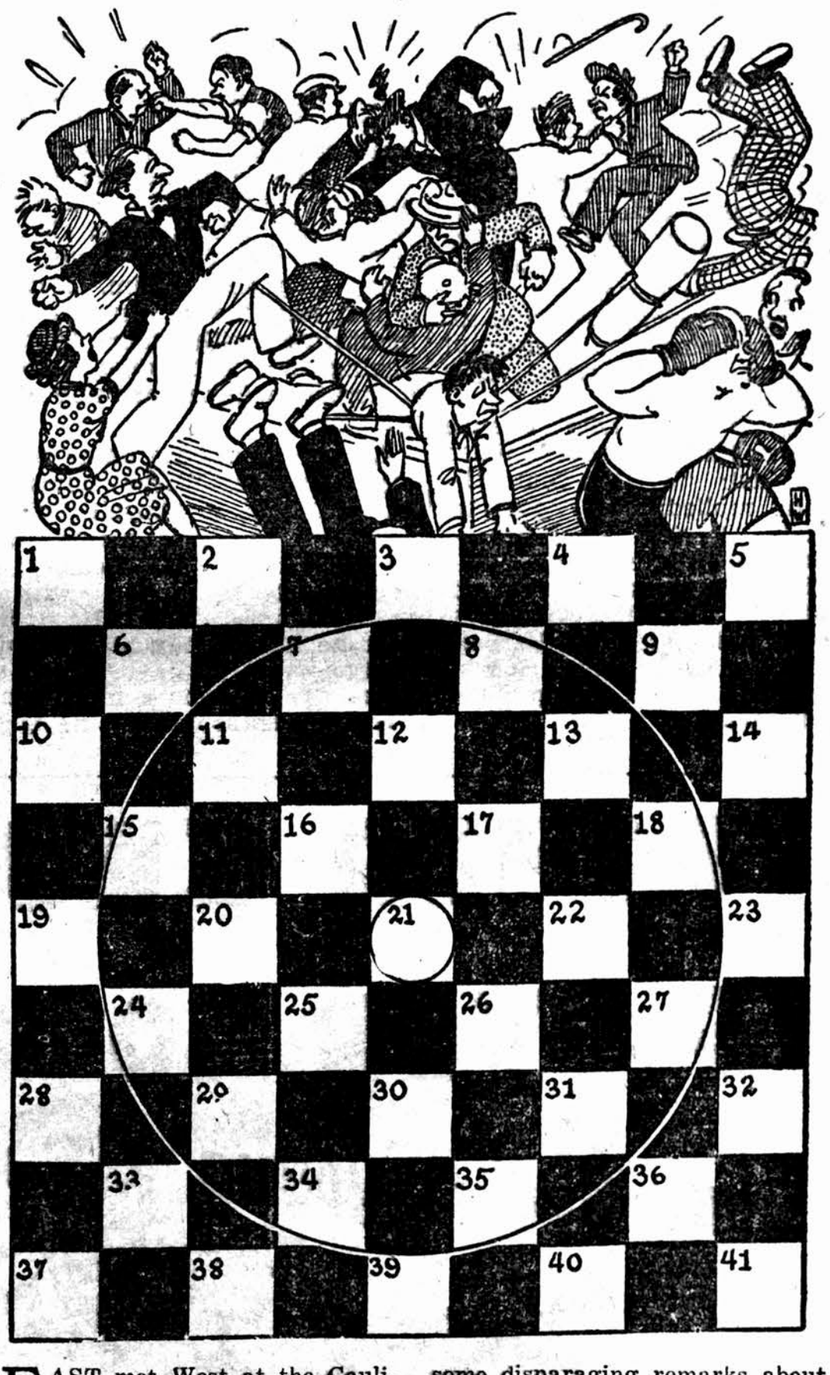
Answer: LINE; link; lick; lock; look; HOOK.

Eight Politicians

WHY can the next president be voted equal to eight honest politicians before his election? Do you know the answer?

Answer: Because the eight honest politicians are the candid eight (candidate) of their party.

Problems of the Battle Royal

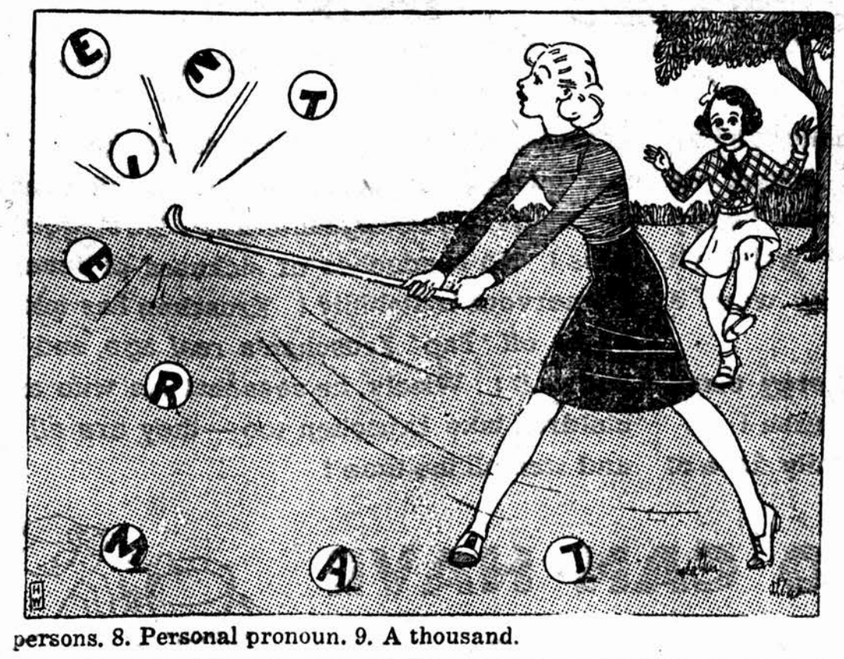


EAST met West at the Cauliflower Casino, where Spike Marlin and Cannonball Canister were executing a beautiful ballet number. For seven rounds the two devotees of the dance tripped and skipped about the ring, waving their arms so realistically that at times the spectators thought they were going to strike each other.

Then one of the low-brow customers from the East End made some disparaging remarks about his fellow-citizens of the West End. A West Ender crossed the ring to hear better and slipping, accidentally pushed his foot into the East Ender's face. A dozen Easterners helped the occidental back into the ring with well-directed rights. Thereupon, a group from the West End rushed into the ring to assist their neighbor, tossing a few gentlemen from the east out of the way. Then in some unaccountable manner a fight started.

If your mind hankers after such vulgar fisticuffs, you can stage a battle royal on this checkerboard. Cut out of cardboard enough counters to occupy each white square except the central (circled) square. Using the counters as checkers, remove as many as possible by jumping one over the other. The object is to clear the ring of all counters except one, and that one is to occupy the central (circled) square. Can you win this battle royal? The squares are numbered to enable you to keep track of your moves.

Puzzle Golf in Progressive Anagrams



"I'M going to tell Mom. Just because you lost your golf ball doesn't give you the right to bat my tennis balls around. And after all the trouble I took to print letters on them so that I could play anagrams. Why I had some of them formed into a word, when you happened along."

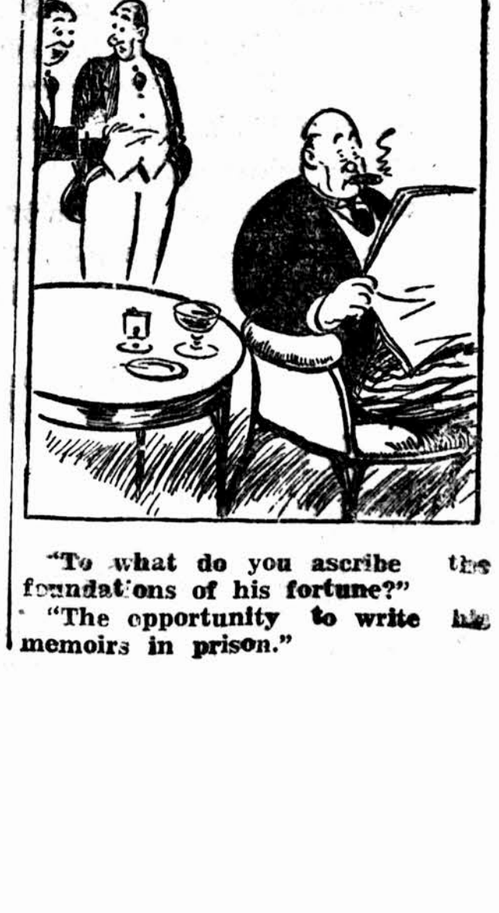
"Don't get mad, Sis. There's no damage done. Just tell me what the word was and I'll place the balls as you had them."

"That's the trouble. I cannot remember what the word was, or how many letters it contained."

"Well, in that case I'll use all the balls to form a word. Then I'll hit one of them away and rearrange the others to form a second word. Again I'll hit a ball away and shuffle the others to form a word and I'll keep that up until there is only one ball left, and that will be a word, also."

Here are the definitions of the words that Cornelia's sister used in her golf practice. Do you know what they are?

1. To end. 2. A strict military disciplinarian. 3. Clothing in general. 4. A sea soldier. 5. A worker in a mine. 6. Demeanor. 7. Male persons. 8. Personal pronoun. 9. A thousand.



"To what do you ascribe the foundations of his fortune?"

"The opportunity to write his memoirs in prison."

T. L. VASWANI

(Continued from Page 1)

broad, his mind ever open to new ideas, new aspirations. new influences!

His child-like soul rose above the bondage of "experience". Just think of it. A man of wealth and position, giving up all and accepting hunger, starvation, pain! How unlike an "experienced" man and yet how like a child!

Vaswani preaching that "to lose money is to be purified!" And "If thou wouldst enter Peace, pray for Pain!" And again. "They who suffer, win!" How far removed from "experience"! Vaswani sitting in company and all of a sudden going into a mood of lyrical and rapt ecstasy! How like a child!

And in his heart there is such tender love for the poor! When he was asked: "What is your politics?"—he replied: "My politics?—you ask. Service of the poor,—is my answer in brief. The divine urge of freedom cannot be killed. It must grow from more to more. A state is not free until the poor have come to their own. How to build such a state? The problem is beyond politics!"

He serves the lepers and the lunatics and believes that "in the lunatic and the leper, too, is an Image of the Lord!" He feeds and clothes the poor.

His Tremendous Faith

And he is a man of tremendous faith. Money matters have never troubled him. "The Great Power will always keep me above want," he often says. He started a school—St. Mira's High School—with but two copper coins. And many laughed at him. But the school has now grown into a big institution with four branches, having its own building, a college, a library, a laboratory and a hostel.

A poor man once came to him for blessings. "Mere blessings," Vaswani said to himself, "is not what this poor man wants. What he badly needs is bread." And immediately he parted with his last ten-rupee note. He forgot that he had to pay his boarding charges! "If ye have faith," said Jesus, "ye can move mountains!"

Simple, transparent, he is free from the crookedness of the "clever", from the show and ostentation of the proud "scholar" Did not Reumer, the great German theologian, remark that the great secret of the saints is humility? And humility is the real secret of Vaswaniji's life. "In my hermite-heart," he says, "there sings, again and again, a little song:—'May I be as Thy little ones,—the rose, the leaf, the lisping child!'"

They call him a 'Sadhu': but he says:—"I am not a 'Sadhu' but a servant of the 'Sadhus', the Rishis and Saints." They call him the "Emerson of India". But he says: "I know not much. I only know that the longing in me grows, day by day, to be consumed. more and more, in the Flame of Sacrifice to Him Whose Beauty blooms in all the worlds, and Whose Love I see shining, shining everywhere."

Passion For Truth

His love of reality, his passion for truth knows no bounds. Men and women come to his 'Satsang' (Spiritual Assembly). But he gives himself no supernatural airs. He is out, he says, to abolish 'gadis' and creeds. He refuses to be called a 'Guru': his instructions are strict that none must touch his feet.

Vaswaniji's dialectical powers are great, but greater far are his will-power and power of 'tapasya'. Inspiring as are his speeches and writings, Vaswaniji's true greatness does not lie in them. The world has produced many writers and orators. But Vaswaniji's secret lies in this: he has trained himself in a school of 'tapasya'. He is a worshipper of the Cross and he is a disciple of the Flute; and his repeated teaching is:—"Love life: and spread the sunshine of joy."

His heart rises in reverence to all saints and prophets of East and West. His life is filled with the rapture of the vision of the unity of all races and all religions in the One Spirit. "There are," he says, "so many who can believe only one thing at a time. I am so made as to rejoice in the many and behold the beauty of the One in the many. Hence my natural affinity to many religions; in them all I see revelations of the One Spirit. And deep in my heart is the conviction that I am a servant of all prophets."

Vaswaniji has trained himself in a school of "hardness". In simplicity lies his splendour, in 'tapasya' his strength. And he has become a 'dervish' that his life may be spent in the service of Humanity.

Symbol Of The Real India

Vaswaniji, to my mind, is a symbol of the real India which stands for the supremacy of the Soul, the 'Atman'. We talk today of institutions and organisations. Institutions and organisations, it is true, have their place in life. But more than institutions and organisations we need, at present, the inspiration of lives at once rich in renunciation and radiant in sacrifice.

Over and over again are my eyes lifted up to such souls in this world grown sick and weary. We drink, we eat, we dance,—and to all appearances are happy. But where O where is true happiness? These things are external. They satisfy the senses;—yes, but they wound the soul and leave it emptier than before. Distractions are multiplying. Attractions are fast increasing. The epidemic of gaining "fame" and "name" is victimising more and more every day. Young men and women have been intoxicated by the alcohol of "Ambition". There is chaos and confusion in India. Bertrand Russell spoke some time ago of "moral bankruptcy and psychic disintegration" "Civilisation" is going bankrupt! An urgent need of the world is God-consciousness. To this ideal Vaswaniji has borne witness from the beginning of his days. And as I have studied him, as I have thought of episode after episode of his life beautiful in 'brahmacharya', glorious in 'gnan', shining with sacrifice, radiant in love, I have recalled to myself his own words:—"Can life hold a higher privilege than this—to be broken in the service of the Lord?" Homage to him!

FATHER KRUSCHEN IS OVER 40

but has a young man's energy

"GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

Says Father Kruschen

There's unlimited "Javan" about Father Kruschen — he's as fresh and active, as brisk and bright, as one of his own happy youngsters. See him move that well-built body of his around as though he were a chirpy light-weight!

Where does all that youthful energy come from? From Kruschen Salts, of course!

Father Kruschen takes his little daily dose of Kruschen Salts as regularly as clockwork—just enough to cover a four-anna bit every morning... No indigestion now! No sluggishness! No headaches or sickness or fever! No nervous irritability! Kruschen has taken years off 'Bap' Kruschen's *real* age, and he knows it! Wisely, he sees that his wife and children take Kruschen too—they are *all* fit and well *all* the time!

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

"I suppose it was poverty that got you here?"

"Not exactly. To tell you the truth, Mum, I was simply coining money."

THE HILL OF THE HOLY BEACON

(Continued From Page 7)

Arunachala to find out the limits of Truth; but they only found themselves groping more and more in the darkness of Doubt. Vishnu, the Preserver, offering to find the foot of the Linga, transformed himself into a Boar, and delved deeper and deeper into the bowels of the earth at the foot of the Linga, endlessly and in vain. Brahma, the Creator, turned himself into a Swan, and flew up into the limitless blue sky. And yet neither of the divinities ever found the head or foot of Lord Shiva. On his way skyward, Brahma sighted a petal of the 'ketaki' flower falling from the head of Shiva, and took it with him as witness to his having seen the head of Shiva. Shiva was enraged at this falsehood and cursed Brahma and his "witness", the "ketaki".

As a result, Brahma has been banished from all temples but one. Chaos and confusion prevailed. The Rishis prayed for light. Shiva in his divine mercy revealed himself as a great Pillar of Light, on the hill at Tiruvannamalai.

The Rishis beheld this Jyotirlingam and the darkness around and inside them was dispelled.

(The Trichinopoly Centre of All-India Radio will broadcast a commentary on this subject from the spot on the 12th December. There will be a commentary in Tamil for twenty minutes from 5-15 p.m. followed by a commentary in English for ten minutes from 5-35 p.m. and this will be relayed by the Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow centres of All-India Radio, thus affording listeners all over India an opportunity to form an idea of the crowning event on Kartiki day at Tiruvannama'ai. The success of this relay will open new avenues for adventurous programme-planning and should prove a landmark in the history of A. I. R.)

SENIOR: "You mean to tell me that you've been shaving for four years?"

Freshman: "Yep, and I cut myself both times."

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

THE BATTLE ROYAL: Jump the counters as follows: 18-21; 3-13; 16-8; 13-3; 2-12; 15-7; 12-2; 26-15; 28-20; 15-25; 30-20; 34-24; 20-28; 40-30; 27-35; 30-4; 21-31; 18-26; 31-21.

BASKET WEAVING: The names of the flowers are: tulip, peony, aster, daisy, pansy.

PUZZLISTIC GOLF: Terminate, martinet, raiment, marine, miner, mien, men, me, M.

THE THREE CATS: Catamountain, Catalogue, Catacomb.

FIVE MINUTE POSER: Let us think of the pole as made up of five sections, formed by the tied and untied portions of the sticks, which we will designate from top to bottom as A, B, C, D, and E. Sinces A plus B equals 37, and D plus E equals 35; A plus B plus D plus E must equal 72. Substituting 2C for A plus E, we have B plus 2C plus D equal 72. Now B plus C plus D equals 46. So C must be equal to the difference between 72 and 46, which is 26.

Then the pole's length is 37 plus 26 plus 35, or 98 inches.

GEOGRAPHICAL: State—Indiana. Capital—Indianapolis. 1. South Bend. 2. Terre Haute. 3. Evansville.

MACHINE-MADE CRYPTOGRAM: "The more words a man knows, the easier it is for him to understand what he reads, and to express his ideas to others."

Crossword Puzzle

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 25)

two Government engineers from Washington decided to attempt the journey into the Black Canyon.

A first journey, with some volunteers, was made in special canvas boats—a voyage which would have daunted the bravest hearts.

For nearly three weeks they journeyed on, always wet through and freezing—always in peril—at last the river disappeared over a terrible cataract over which they dare not go. It was impossible to return by the way in which they had come. What were they to do?

There appeared to be one possible way up the cliffs, 2,500 feet high, and this the weary explorers started to climb. Roped together, by nightfall they had reached 2,000 feet, and the last 500 feet had to be climbed in darkness. When they reached the top they found that they had travelled 14 miles in 21 days.

* * * *

A Moving Scene

THERE was an inspiring spectacle in the old Dutch University of Leyden the other day.

The University was founded to celebrate the liberation of the town from the Spanish yoke, and the anniversary took place at a moment when the town was in the foul grip of the Nazis.

Notwithstanding this, the brave Dutch professors and students, gathering together, boldly sang their National Anthem, its words exhorting the people to bring down tyranny and to live in freedom.

It must have been a moment of great emotion, and we would that the Nazis could have been listening.

* * * *

How's Business?

I'M a cobbler, How's business?—On the mend.

I'm a lion-tamer. How's business?—Doing roaring trade.

I'm an astronomer. How's business?—Looking up.

I'm a grocer. How's business—Simply jam!

I'm a judge. How's business?—Very trying.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page 6)

the bodies of two of the most respected Kings of Britain's present Ruling House, as the sad throngs passed by their biers in a last act of homage and affection.

Here, in 1649, Charles I came to trial and was condemned to death; here King Richard II held his Christmas feat for 10,000; here Cromwell was installed as Lord Protector of Britain—and here his head was displayed, the restored monarchy's revenge on the "arch-rebel." Here King Edward VII lay in state, and here King George V lay on his last couch, his sons standing guard at his head and feet.

Symbol Of Freedom Of Thought

The Houses of Parliament themselves, to which Westminster Hall serves as an entrance hall, have no long historical story to tell. Yet even in their comparatively short existence they have seen many changes in British national life which will provide dramatic material for the historian of to-morrow.

They stand for something more vital than historical record. They stand as the symbol of freedom of thought and its expression, for in their bounds is the Parliament of Britain. And this Parliament has ever lived up to the Norman-French phrase from which its name is derived—'parler le ment,' to speak one's mind. In those great buildings by the Thames men still speak their minds without fear and they speak for Freedom.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A BRITISH destroyer was on patrol. When the Captain signalled the order to stop, the First Lieutenant appeared on the bridge.

"Why have we stopped, sir?"

"There's an enemy submarine immediately below us."

"Shall we get busy with the depth charges, sir?"

"No, I'm sending down a diver with leaflets."

* * * *

HE had plunged into marriage for the second time.

A few months had passed. Meeting an old friend, he was asked: "Has your present wife a more even temper than your first one had?"

"More even? I should say not. Even more," he replied with emphasis.

* * * *

A MAN and his wife were out walking when the man noticed a tradesman's bill on the footpath. He picked it up, took a good look at it, and turned to his wife:—

"I'm going to pay this bill, Maggie."

"Whatever do you want to do that for, you soft thing?", said she. "It isn't yours."

"No," he replied, "but there's 3s. 10d. discount, and I might as well have it as anyone else."

* * * *

TWO men in a car went past the traffic lights when they were red, and were stopped by a policeman.

"I'm sorry, officer," said the driver, thinking quickly. "I happen to be a doctor and I'm taking a patient to the asylum in a hurry."

The policeman was suspicious—but the passenger was just as quick. Looking up at the constable with a seraphic smile he whispered: "Kiss me, darling!"

They got away with it!

* * * *

A TRAVELLER seeking advertisements for a country magazine called on the village grocer:

"Nothing doing," he was told. "Been established eighty years, and never advertised."

As he turned to leave, the traveller said: "Excuse me, but what is that building on the hill?"

"Oh, that," said the grocer, "is the village church."

"Been there long?" asked the traveller.

"Yes," said the grocer, "300 years."

"Well," replied the traveller, "they still ring the bell."

"DON'T worry, old man," said the corporal to the nervy private. "If a bomb comes over marked specially for you, you'll get it. If it isn't, you won't."

"I know," was the reply. "But that's not the one I am worried about. It's the one marked 'To whom it may concern' that worries me."

* * * *

"YOU know, old man," said Brown, "that fellow's too smart for me. Do you know what he did?"

"No," said Green, "what?"

"Well, he sold me a plot of land that was two feet under water. I went round and demanded my money back."

"Did you get it?"

"Get nothing! He sold me a motor-boat!"

* * * *

THE Germans were launching a big attack when a member of the B.E.F. received a peremptory income tax demand from home. In his first rest moment he wrote: "Dear sir—By all means let us settle this. If you would be so kind as to send a representative to meet me here, I should be very glad to discuss the matter." Sounds like another "check" for the tax collector.

"I'M all out of sorts. The doctor said the only way to cure my rheumatism was to keep away from all dampness."

"What's so tough about that?"

"You don't know how silly it makes me feel to sit in an empty bathtub and go over myself with a vacuum cleaner."

* * * *

THE struggling author and his lovely young wife were at a party. A friend approached the writer and, with admiration in his voice, said: "Penwell, your wife is the most beautiful woman in the room. And her gown is positively a poem!"

The writer nodded gloomily, and replied: "Not a poem, old man—sixteen poems, seven short stories, and a novel."

* * * *

"ARE you going shopping today?" said a night watchman to his wife.

"Yes, do you want anything?" she asked.

"I want an alarm clock."

"An alarm clock? Whatever do you want an alarm clock for?"

"Well, I've been late coming home from work these last three mornings," said the night watchman.

"SMITH is a darned fine salesman. Last week he sold a refrigerator to an Eskimo."

"That's nothing. A friend of mine once sold a book on 'Self-confidence' to Mussolini."

* * * *

AN optimist and a pessimist were defined by a speaker at a meeting the other day as follows: "An optimist is a man who sees a light that isn't there, and a pessimist is the fool who tries to blow it out."

* * * *

THE road surveyor wrote to the town clerk saying that his men needed more spades.

The town clerk replied: "Retrenchment demanded by the present emergency makes it impossible to authorize further expenditure on spades. Tell the men to lean on one another.

* * * *

A YOUNG recruit stood on guard with fixed bayonet when a shadowy figure appeared.

"Who goes there?" he challenged.

"Ribbentrop," was the reply.

The sentry threw down his gun with a cry of delighted surprise: "Why, you're the fellow they're all looking for! Wait a minute and I'll tell the sergeant."

Our Humorist At Large

"I suppose you saw plenty of bananas growing in Africa, Captain?"

"Well, no. You see I hadn't the time to watch 'em."

"I can't imagine what old Jock finds so amusing about the rise in fares."

"Well, you see, every time he walks now he saves twice as much as he did before."

"You sold me this bird as a singer, and it hasn't sung a note since I bought it."

"Be reasonable, lady. What is there for anyone to sing about in these times?"

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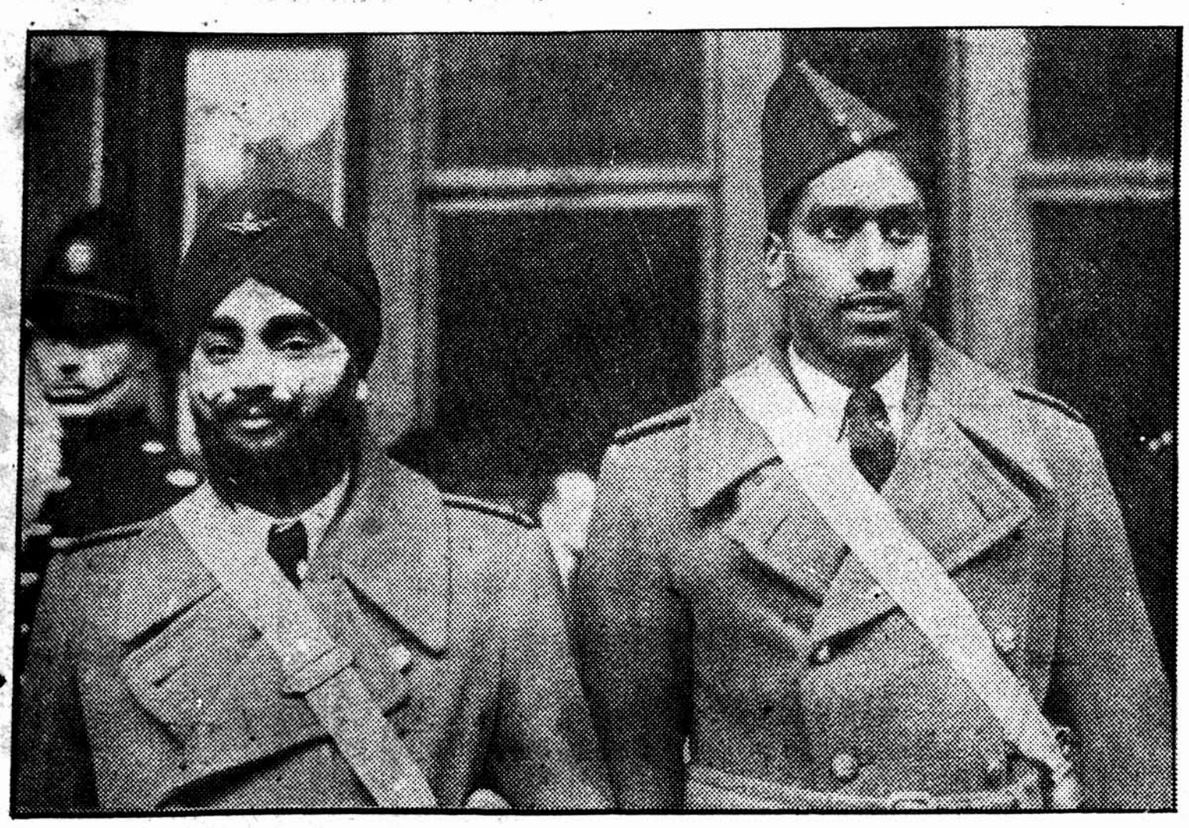
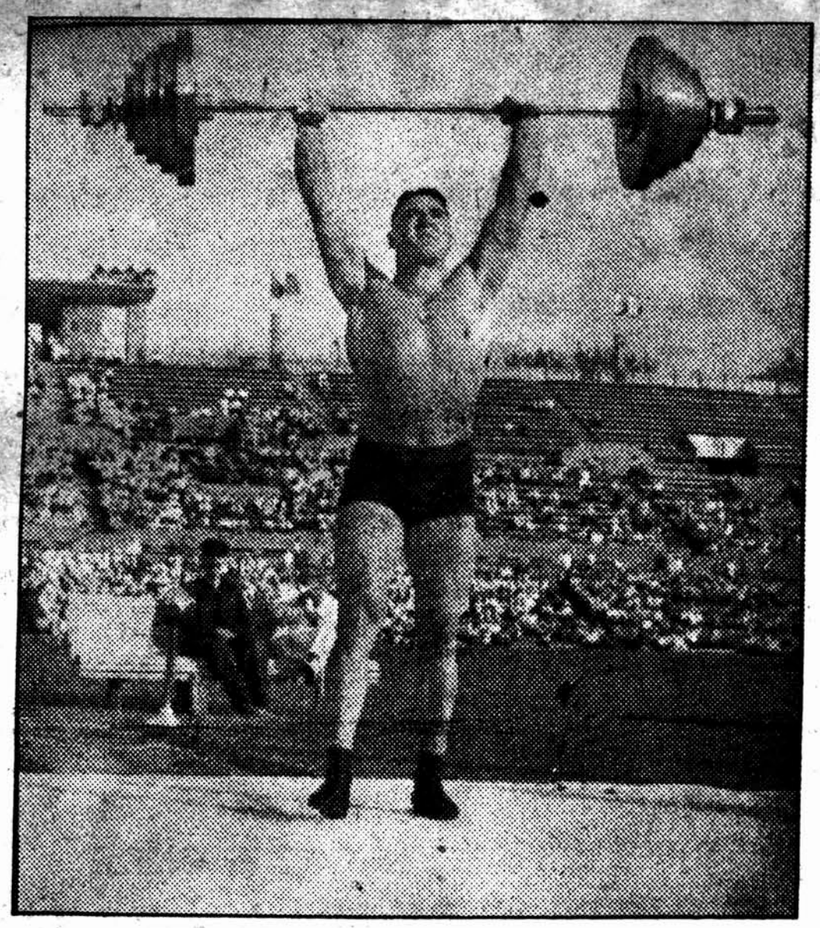


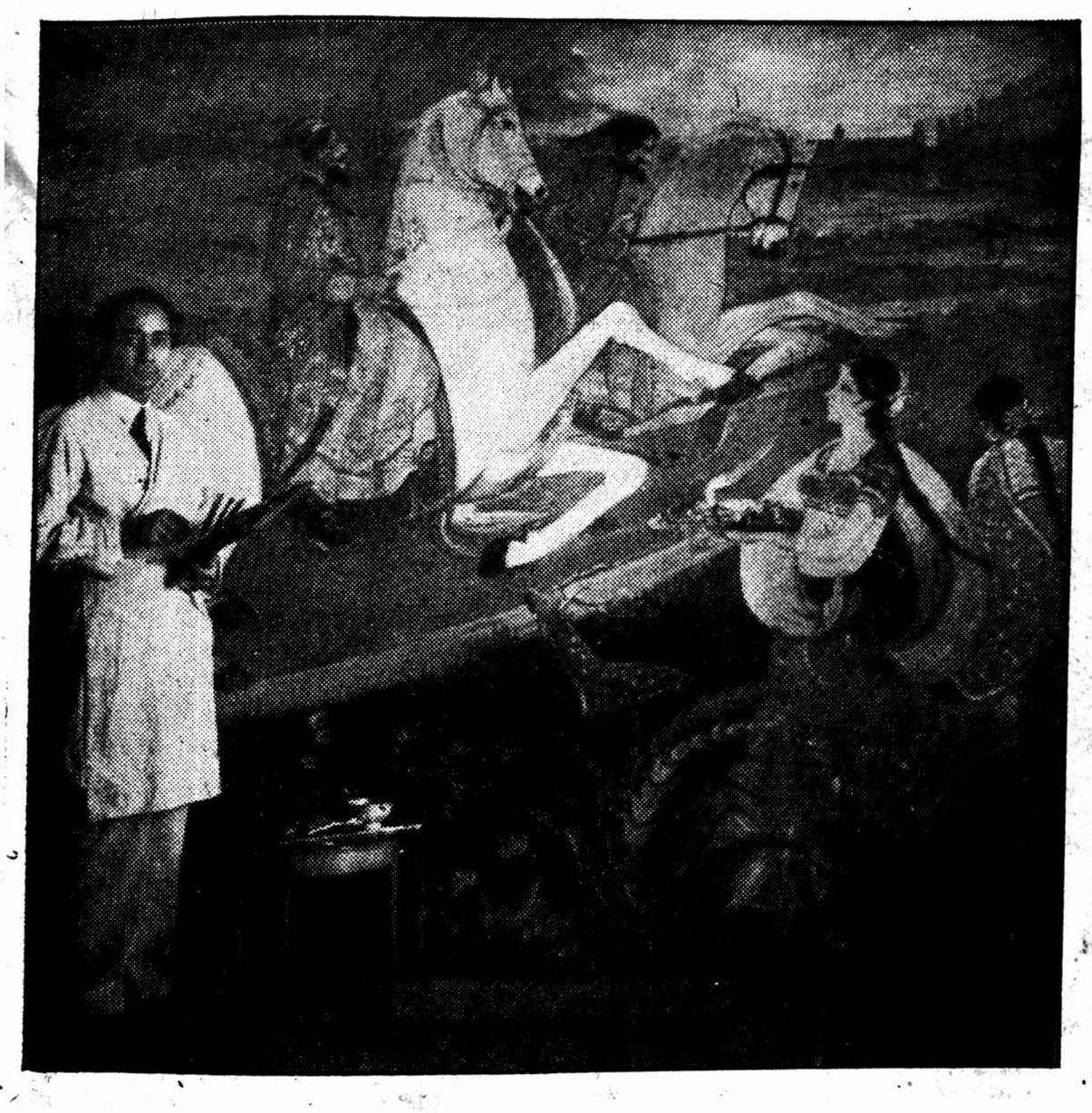
Batches of Indian pilots have been arriving in England of late. Photo shows a couple of them.

The Prime Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, journeying on the Thames, visiting London dockland.

WORLD'S CHAMPION WEIGHT-LIFTER



SHATOV, RECORD STRONG MAN OF SOVIET RUSSIA, SHOWING HOW IT IS DONE.



A mural by Mr. Nagesh Yawalkar, artist.

Panel from Karla Caves. *(Photo by J. V. Bhat.)*

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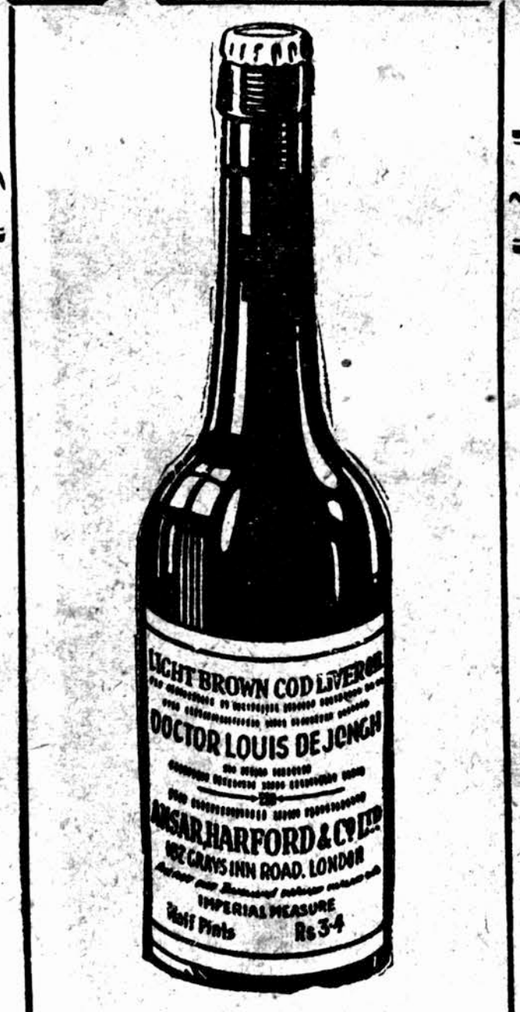
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